

This Paper Consists of Two
Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT. IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS TWO CENTS.

BRITAIN DEFENDS FLAG AND SEIZURE ACTS

MAYOR RACE ON LAST LEG; WHO'LL WIN?

Sweitzer Strong with the
Sullivan Machine
Behind Him.

HARRISON POWER FELT

Mr. Hyde will discuss the
primary candidates for the
Republican mayoralty nomination in
an article in "The Sunday Tribune"
tomorrow. Read it.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

"In the name of the prophet—figs!"

"On form Harrison ought to win in

the election and a good many of the

registered voters of Chicago will

perform at the mayoralty primaries

next Tuesday is, just now, one of the

most popular and most dangerous of

indoor sports. Everybody is doing it

and nobody has any real information on

the subject.

One thing is certain. Never in the

history of primary elections has there

been such keen interest displayed by

the public. People are turned away

from almost every meeting held by the

two leading candidates.

Their Fighting Blood Up.

"The spirit of fight is in the air,"

says the keen observer. "People are

great trying to stay neutral on the

great war in Europe that they wel-

come the chance to take sides in a

political battle."

In the Democratic camp the field

marshals of both Sweitzer and Har-

risson are sending out daily bulletins

dramatizing victory. These professional

chairs will grow stronger daily. From

now on enormous sums of stage money

are likely to be wasted on both sides

with the idea of influencing the han-

dles of the voters. Claims of tremendous

support on one side and ferocious

attacks by the other will be issued.

Both will be largely based on bunk,

with as strong an appeal as possible

to the prejudice and selfish interest of

the voters.

Harrison's Chances.

Among themselves and with stu-

dents of the game, wise politicians talk

more sincerely, always admitting that

as so complicated a fight as the present

the best judgment is likely to be up-

set. The only advantage of getting these

views is that they may reveal some of

the real issues of the campaign, most

of which are kept carefully concealed

in their public announcements.

The more or less unprejudiced ob-

server who think that Harrison will

win the nomination on Tuesday talk

something like this:

Four years ago Harrison came back

into politics after a more or less con-

spicuous absence of six years from the

city. He had no machine and no army

of office holders to back him. He was

charged with being a carpet-bagger and

sheeter headlong. He went into the

campaign with no organization and

lost at the primaries. Gov. Dunne, ad-

mitted to be one of the best vote get-

ters in the local Democracy.

Now he has behind him nearly 20-

Auto Truck Dives Into Open Draw; Driver Drowned

Unidentified Chauffeur
Carried Into River with
Speeding Car.

IGNORES WARNING

A heavy green bodied auto truck, trav-
eling thirty miles an hour, shot through
the open draw of the South Halsted street
lift bridge early this morning and sank,
carrying the driver down with it.
The driver, believed to have been the
only occupant, was drowned. His body
was not recovered at a late hour, and
witnesses told the police the machine was
going at such speed they could not dis-
tinguish the name of the firm painted on
the side.

Men See Death Plunge.

The bridge is near Twenty-fourth
street. Francis Donoghue, the bridge-
tender, had lifted the bridge to allow the
Erie, a car ferry, to pass through. The
boat was being towed west by a tug.
Several men standing on the south ap-
proach saw the machine coming north in
Haled street. There are no chutes at
the bridge, but a loud electric gong and
red flashing lights, forming the word
"stop," give warning when the draw is
open.

Shouted Warnings Unheard.

The driver apparently did not see the
signs and could not hear the gong above
the whirling of the motor. Three men
at Archer avenue shouted a warning and
so did Policeman Michael McEadden,
who was standing about 200 feet south
of the bridge, but the noise of the motor
drowned their voices.
The driver realized his danger too late
and was clutching frantically at the
emergency brake as the heavy machine
went over the abutment. The truck
turned completely over and struck the
water upside down fully fifteen feet from
the shore.

THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

For Chicago and Vicinity.

Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature: 34 to 40 degrees.

Wind: S. by E. 10 to 20 miles per hour.

For Illinois: Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature: 34 to 40 degrees.

Wind: S. by E. 10 to 20 miles per hour.

For the extreme southern portion: Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature: 34 to 40 degrees.

Wind: S. by E. 10 to 20 miles per hour.

Mean temperature: 38 degrees for the day.

Extremes since Jan. 1, 1915.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m.: 0.0.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m.: 75%; 7 p. m.: 60%.

Barometer, sea level, 7 a. m.: 30.29; 7 p. m.: 30.35.

For official government weather report see page 15.

SHIPPERS' ADVICES.

Special Forecast for Shippers.

Within Radius of 500 Miles.

Prepare shipments to reach destinations by Monday morning for temperatures as follows:

North, 20 to 30 above; west and east, 25 above; south, over 25 above.

BLOCKADE TIES UP SHIPS AND 100 AMERICANS

Yankees Are Marooned in
France When the British
Stop Channel Trips.

2 BOATS TORPEDOED.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 2:15 a. m.—The Norwegian steamer Nordkyn has been sunk through striking a mine near Bornholm island in the Baltic sea, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News. All of the crew were drowned.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 3 a. m.—The Times this morning says the cross-channel ship lines from the Irish to British ports are taking no notice of the German blockade. The steamship companies have decided that their ships shall sail the Irish flag. They think any outrage on this flag would arouse strong feeling among the Irish in America.

(By Cable to the Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Two ships damaged and all travel between England and the continent suspended today indicates that the German blockade of the British Isles inaugurated yesterday is bearing fruit. A German submarine without warning early today torpedoed the French steamer Dronah, from Havre to Dunkirk, at a point sixteen miles off Dieppe. The wound was not severe enough to sink the ship, which was towed into Dieppe. It is believed the crew was saved. The second boat damaged was a neutral. The Norwegian tank steamer Beirge, which sailed from New Orleans Jan. 28 was struck by a German torpedo off Folkestone. Places of the torpedo were found on the ship, which is anchored in the Downs. The crew was saved.

Prepare to Guard Ships.

The stoppage of traffic across the channel was ordered by the admiralty until further preparations can be made to safeguard ships and the lives of passengers. What these preparations are the officers refused to divulge, but intimated that conditions would be normal in a few days.

About 100 Americans are marooned in Paris and unable to cross the English channel because of the cancellation of sailings. They have communicated their plight to Walter Hines Page, American ambassador here, through the embassy in Paris, and Mr. Page has arranged with the American line to hold the steamer New York, due to sail tomorrow from Liverpool, until Sunday.

Will Connect with Liner.

The marooned Americans in the French capital have made arrangements to cross from Havre, and the day's delay in the sailing of the New York will permit them to make their connections with the liner. The stagnation of shipping at Rotterdam yesterday seems to have been due to the weather rather than to Germany's declaration of a war zone. The shipping today was normal, according to dispatches. Of fourteen incoming vessels six were British and the six steamers which departed were British.

Dutch Await German Reply.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 19.—The critical situation brought about by the contemplated German naval demonstration has greatly impressed governmental circles here. A reply to the Dutch protest against the proposed submarine blockade has not been received. Work was continued in all government offices until late evening and all day today, and several conferences were held among cabinet ministers.

Many Dutch vessels are now in British waters on their way to or from ports in Holland. Some apprehension is felt in shipping circles, but it is pointed out that these merchantmen are easily distinguishable and consequently it is hoped there will be no untoward happenings.

PROTECT NORWEGIAN SHIPS.

GALVSTAD, Test, Feb. 19.—Norwegian steamships in this port today are being painted on each side with their national colors and the word "Norge." This is being done at the direction of insurance companies as additional protection against attack from warships. The ships are the Stearn and Myrdal, loading for Gothenburg and Christiania.

Indict Millionaire in Plot to Invade Mexico with Army

Coast Newspaperman,
Kin of Gen. Otis, and Six
Accomplices Held.

NEUTRALITY ISSUE

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 19.—HARRY Chandler, millionaire land owner and son-in-law of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, owner of the Los Angeles Times, of which Chandler himself is assistant general manager, was indicted today by the federal grand jury on a charge of having conspired to violate the neutrality of the United States.

The other defendants are Baltasar Aviles, former governor of Lower California; B. J. Viljoen, a former Boer army commander; Walter Bowker, general manager of the California-Mexico Land and Cattle company's ranch on the border; Charles Gussman, a real estate agent; Geromino Sandoval of San Diego, and Francisco Ayon. The cattle company is owned largely by Chandler and Gen. Otis, and has large holdings in Lower California.

Free Duty, Prize Offered.

Agents of the department of justice said that, in return for the work of the alleged armed expedition, which they declared was planned to overrun Lower California, certain cattle companies were to be allowed to bring cattle in and out of the Mexican territory without payment of export or import duties. It is alleged that Aviles, who was to organize and conduct the expedition, was financed by Chandler.

MEXICANS ABDUCT YANKEE.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 19.—Zapatas today took prisoner, Henry B. Rhoads, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and carried him off for ransom. Rhoads was manager of a cotton factory at El Penon in the outskirts of the city.

Stillman Again Held Up.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—American Consul Stillman, who was to go today to Vera Cruz from Mexico City to join Gen. Carranza, has found railroad communication between the capital and the seaport totally interrupted, according to Gen. Carranza. It is said, has ordered a special train placed at Mr. Stillman's disposal when the line is opened.

The Carranza agency tonight made public a telegram from Gen. Carranza announcing that he had ordered the restoration of property worth \$20,000 alleged to have been seized from the Eagle Pass Lumber company by military authorities in Coahuila.

E. H. GARY VISITS HOBOS

of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters, since the effect of such a policy might be to bring about a menace to the lives and vessels of United States citizens.

FEARED GERMAN TORPEDOES.

It was understood that the German government announced the intention of sinking British merchant vessels at sight by torpedoes, without giving any opportunity to make any provision for the saving of lives of non-combatant crews and passengers. It was in consequence of this threat that the Lusitania raised the United States flag on the inward voyage.

On the Lusitania's subsequent outward voyage a request was made by United States passengers who were embarking on board it that the United States flag should be hoisted, presumably to insure their safety.

Meanwhile the memorandum from your excellency had been received. His Majesty's government did not give any advice to the company as to how to meet this request, and it understood that the Lusitania left Liverpool under the British flag.

"It seems unnecessary to say more as regards the Lusitania in particular.

British Allows Practices.
In regard to the use of foreign flags by merchant vessels, the British merchant shipping act makes it clear that the use of the British flag by foreign merchant vessels is permitted in time of war, for the purpose of escaping capture. It is believed in the case of other nations there is similar recognition of the same practice with regard to their flag, and that those of them has forbidden it.

"It would therefore be unreasonable to expect his Majesty's government to pass legislation forbidding the use of foreign flags by British merchant vessels to avoid capture by the enemy, now that the German government has announced its intention to sink merchant vessels at sight with their non-combatant crews, cargoes, and passengers, a proceeding hitherto regarded by the opinion of the world not as war but piracy.

"It is felt that the United States government could not fairly ask the British government to order British merchant vessels to forego a means always hitherto permitted of escaping, not only capture but the much worse fate of sinking and destruction.

Cite Our Acts in Civil War.

Great Britain has always, when a neutral, accorded to vessels of other states at war the liberty to use the British flag as a means of protection against capture, and instances are on record when United States vessels availed themselves of this facility in the American civil war. It would be contrary to fair expectation if now, when conditions are reversed, the United States and neutral nations were to grudge to British ships the liberty to take similar action.

"The British government has no intention of advising their merchant ships to use foreign flags as a general practice or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction. The obligation upon a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely for itself the nationality and character of a merchant vessel before capturing it and a fortiori before sinking and destroying it has been universally recognized.

"If that obligation is fulfilled the hoisting of a neutral flag on board a British vessel cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping and the British government holds that it is to neutrals is caused by disregard of this obligation it is upon the enemy vessel disregarding it and upon the government giving the orders that it should be disregarded that the sole responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest."

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS SAFE.

New York, Feb. 19.—Safe conduct for all relief ships bearing the flag of the commission for relief in Belgium has been promised by England, France, and Germany, according to an announcement made today by Lindon W. Bates, vice chairman of the commission.

The commission has six ships which were today either in or approaching the war zone. These are the Wabana, from New York; Feb. 2; the Myrmec, New York, Feb. 4; the South Point, Philadelphia, Feb. 11; the Strathgairn, Portland, Me., Jan. 27; the Washington, Seattle, Jan. 27; and the Great City, New York, Feb. 11.

In addition to flags and streamers bearing the words "Commission Belgian Re-

Britain's Note on Seizure of Wilhelmina; Holds Course Right in View of German Stand

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Great Britain's note on the seizure of the German liner Wilhelmina, which was handed to Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, follows:

"The communication made by the United States ambassador in his note to Sir Edward Grey of the 18th instant has been carefully considered and the following observations are offered in reply: "At the time when his Majesty's government gave directions for the seizure of the cargo of the steamship Wilhelmina as contraband they had before them the text of a decree made by the German federal council on the 25th of January, under article 48, of which all grain and flour imported into Germany after the 21st of January was declared deliverable only to certain organizations under direct government control or to municipal authorities."

"The vessel was bound for Hamburg, one of the free cities of the German empire, the government of which is vested in the municipality. This was one of the reasons against his Majesty's government in deciding to bring the cargo of the Wilhelmina before a prize court.

"Information has only now reached them that by a subsequent decree dated Feb. 6, the above provision in article 48 of the previous decree was repealed, it would appear for the express purpose of making difficult the anticipated proceedings against the Wilhelmina. The repeal was not known to his Majesty's government at the time of the detention of the cargo, or indeed until now.

"How far the ostensible exception of imported supplies from the general government monopoly of all grain and flour set up by the German government may affect the question of the contraband nature of the shipments seized is a matter which most suitably can be investigated by the prize court.

"It is, however, necessary to state that the German decree is not the only ground on which the submission of the cargo of the Wilhelmina to the prize court is justified.

"The German government have in public announcements claimed to treat practically every town or port on the English east coast as a fortified place and base of operations. On the strength of this statement they have subjected to bombardment the open towns of Yarmouth, Scarborough, and Whitby among others.

"On the same ground a number of neutral vessels sailing for English ports on the east coast, with cargoes of goods on board, have been subjected to bombardment and brought before a German prize court.

"Again the Dutch vessel Maria, having left Rotterdam, each ship has banners 100 feet long lashed to either side and bearing the same inscription in large letters.

Lift Duty on Relief.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—American Minister Whitlock at Brussels notified the state department today that foodstuffs consigned to him through Holland for distribution to the civil population of Belgium would be admitted free of duty through Antwerp, Eindhoven, Ghent, Liege, Verviers, Luizen, Smeermans, Laken, and Petit Lanaye. Heretofore free entry has been given only at Brussels.

According to another report from Mr. Whitlock, the German military authorities at Brussels issued an order some time ago exempting from military requisition not only foodstuffs imported into Belgium from abroad for the civil population, but also food for beasts and cattle imported by the Belgian national relief committee.

"It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the treatment that has been meted out to the civil population of Belgium and to those parts of France which are in German occupation."

NOTE TO JAPAN REGARDING CHINA NOT SENT BY U. S.

American Officials Say Stage for Formal Exchanges Has Not Arrived.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Denial was made today of reports that the United States government had sent a note to Japan regarding the demands which that government is making on the government of China. It is stated that the situation has not reached the stage of addressing any formal communication to the Tokyo government regarding its negotiations with China.

It is understood that the United States government is engaged in its inquiries in other capitals as to the views entertained by the powers on the subject of the Japanese demands, as at present understood. The impression prevails here that Japan, aside from the outright concessions she is seeking from China, is endeavoring to obtain special preference over other nations only in the regions of southern Manchuria and Shantung provinces.

CHINA URGES MODIFICATION.

PEKING, Feb. 20.—Lu Cheng-Hsiang, the Chinese foreign minister, yesterday paid a visit to Eki Hiki, the Japanese minister to China, and inquired whether the minister was willing to discuss with him twelve of the demands Japan has made on China which China has agreed to consider.

It is stated that the Chinese government cannot accept even the twelve demands unless they are materially modified.

STANDARD OIL SHIP SEIZED.

British Detain Cargo for Bulgaria, Fearing It Will Reach Turks, Is Belief.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The Standard Oil company today reported to the state department the detention at Malta by British authorities of the British steamer Oncha, which sailed from New York Jan. 2 with a cargo of American oil, part of which was destined for Dedagath, Bulgaria. The oil company contends that the oil billed to Bulgaria was for the Bulgarian government, but British suspicion was aroused because of the close proximity of Turkey.

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REFUGEE JEWS REACH NEW YORK

Twenty-seven from Palestine Tell of Ill Treatment by the Turks.

CHICAGO RABBI LEADER

New York, Feb. 19.—On board the steamship Themistocles, which arrived here today from Greece, were twenty-seven Jews, in charge of Rabbi Bernard Levin, formerly of Chicago, who said they were driven from Palestine by the Turkish troops.

The party was among the 800 refugees taken from Jaffa to Alexandria, Egypt, by the United States cruiser Tennessee. Rabbi Levin said that all the refugees in his party went from the United States to Palestine from seven to eleven years ago in connection with the Zionist movement. He himself had been living in Palestine for eleven years.

Members of the party were unanimous in asserting that not only had the Jews in Palestine been badly treated by the Turkish soldiers, but that all Christian foreigners received similar treatment.

According to information made public today by the Federation of American Zionists, the Turkish government has repudiated "unfriendly acts committed against individual Zionists by local officials and has instituted an investigation with a view to the prevention of a repetition of the occurrences."

TO YOU WHO REASON

The same CASE behind the car means ability to embody "hidden values," as well as visible equipment, and the integrity that assures the buyer that these hidden values are really there. For they are the very life of the motor car.

"25" \$1350, "35" \$1600, "40" \$1800 5% Discount if Cash

CASE

Chicago Branch House 1114-1118 So. Wabash Ave.



More Speed, More Power More Miles Per Gallon

RED CROWN GASOLINE doubles the pleasure of driving.

More speed, if you want it, and extra power for hills and rough going, due to the additional heat units you get with every gallon of RED CROWN.

Greater mileage, too, for the same reason. RED CROWN is used in most economy tests.

Low initial boiling point makes starting easy. Uniform quality insures smooth running.

RED CROWN GASOLINE is distilled by a special process. It minimizes carbon deposit because it vaporizes to the last drop.

Sold everywhere.

POLARINE maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature. You always have the film of oil that lessens wear of moving parts.

Both RED CROWN and POLARINE are made by the Standard Service organization that guarantees satisfaction with every product sold.

Standard Oil Company (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, U. S. A.

Stop! at Los Angeles on your way to the "Two fairs for one fare"

See the City of Angels—Then the scenes round about. See Catalina Island, San Gabriel Mission, Mt. Lowe, and the beaches. Take the "Kite Shaped Track" trip among the orange groves—through Redlands and Riverside—and visit Universal City, where the movies are made! open March 15. Go on the Santa Fe, the only line to both Panama Expositions. About one fare for the round trip, beginning March 1. Grand Canyon is on your way—and Fred Harvey serves the meals.

Geo. T. Gurney, Gen. Agent, Ry. Exchange Bldg., 78 E. Jackson St., Chicago. Phone, Har. 4230 or Auto. 64-460.

Both Expositions are open.

SUNDAY DINNER at the Bismarck Winter Garden BROADWAY, GRACE AND HALSTED STREETS

Is quite the vogue with those who appreciate good living at reasonable prices. There is no restaurant in Chicago serving a more really delightful repast than the

BISMARCK TABLE D'HOTE DINNER FROM 12 TO 5 P. M. Commencing Tonight—Limited Engagement of the Celebrated MASIROFF RUSSIAN TROUPE OF WHIRLWIND DANCERS

Society Dancing every evening by our guests under the capable direction of Mr. and Mrs. K. von Rabe, who also direct our Nightly Dancing Contests, and to the accompaniment of our celebrated Banjo Orchestra.

Matinee Tea Dances—Every Tuesday and Saturday from 4 to 6 P. M.

These are the actual Every \$3 quality

TH Henry

Warm vs. cold courtships?

As the comfort of the home is, so will the heart respond. No woman can be at her best where the atmosphere is icy. She knows that the human heart is a thermometer and is influenced by cozy surroundings—for warmth induces comfort and comfort is the basis of all human happiness. The one method of unfailingly producing genial, wholesome warmth that radiates, with gentle glow, through every room alike, is by an outfit of

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

After the fuel savings have soon repaid the original cost of putting in an IDEAL SMOKELESS Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators, the outfit goes on saving money for you as long as your building lasts. Besides, there are other important advantages: this ideal heating does away with dust and grime, coal gases and soot, stops scuttling, blackening, storing, annual repairs, etc.

This heating protects the family health by wholesome, purely warmed air—not burned-out air which has been robbed of its oxygen by coming in contact with red hot surfaces of old fashioned heating methods. Then, too, IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are prime favorites with women because they take cleaning drudgery off her over-burdened shoulders, save the furnishings, save time and temper, and do away with the ills and the bills of old fashioned heating devices.

Buildings thus outfitted sell quicker and you get full money back for the outfit, or 10% to 15% higher rental, or obtain a larger loan from the banker on property thus modernized. Can you think of a better investment?

Whether your house is old or new, farm or city, let us help you to avoid the cheerless home that is so largely responsible for matrimonial discord. Write us today if you have any heating troubles, or if you are planning a new home or other building; our booklet (mailed free) and special information will be worth your while—put you under no obligation to buy. Act now while iron prices are ruling the lowest in 10 years and you can get the services of the most skillful fitters. Call, phone or write today!

Learn about the cellar-set ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner. Price \$150 The first reliable improvement of our times for dustless, complete cleaning of rooms, furnishings, etc. Sits in basement or side-room; cleans through simple iron pipe, running to each floor. Easily put in old buildings. Proved unfailing after three years test in homes, churches, schools, stores, etc. Ask for catalog (free).

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

No exclusive agents. Sold by all dealers.

Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, San Antonio, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Toronto, Montreal (Que.), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna.

Lent Lilies

Spring flowers are with us again in all their variety of colors, outline and fragrance. White, pink, yellow and lavender, together with the variegated kinds are on sale and exhibition here. Of all the spring flowers the most striking and popular variety is the yellow daffodil or Lent lilies being particularly effective for ornamental purposes.

Growing Spring plants in full bloom, 50c each and up.

Corsage bouquets of various sizes and design, including the Colonial, French and Conventional bouquets, as low as 25c each.

Roses in all colors and length of stem. Gardenias, 25c each.

Orchids, lilies, lilies of the valley, narcissus, tulips, sweet peas and other flowers shown here in their finest specimens.

Every kind of floral arrangement by thoroughly experienced florists.

Telegraph, telephone and mail orders given prompt and careful attention.

Surprisingly low prices prevail.

A. LANGE, Florist 25 E. Madison St. Tel. Central 3777-3778 Automatic 42-072

Thompson Wants U. S. Congress to Establish Commission Delegated to Bring About Peace Among Powers of Europe

The following is the last of a series of "open letters" to Secretary Bryan from Robert J. Thompson, until last month American consul at Aix-la-Chapelle. In it Mr. Thompson sets forth that the main question for America now is the establishment of a permanent peace. He advocates the formation by congress of a peace commission with this object in view.

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[All rights reserved.]

American Consulate,
Aix la Chapelle, Germany.
To the Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:
I have the honor to suggest for the consideration of the department the following proposals respecting the attitude and duty of our government in relation to the present war in Europe.

A suspended judgment on the war is the important thing for America. Difficult as this may be, under the circumstances, it is the one great desideratum for the United States.

The coincidental fact that, coupled with a preponderant sentiment of the American people against the German, there exists likewise a condition which makes us a large and powerful contributor to the forces of his opponents, possibly even to becoming the determining factor in the outcome of the conflict, makes it doubly incumbent upon us to exercise great caution in taking a positive position, lest we be unfair.

Each Denies Blame.
The various foreign offices of Europe make out their cases under the published title of the white, yellow, or some other book of this or that country. Each proves its own contention, that the immediate, if not entire, responsibility for the opening of hostilities rests upon the other party.

We take our choice, perhaps, according to our instincts, sympathies, prejudices, or, if possessed of evenness of mind, following such information as we may obtain, be it interested, or disinterested. The following expression is cited as illustrating the American's attitude of neutrality:

"Sure, I'm perfectly neutral, I don't care which nation likes Germany!"
Now the fact that the German, as an individual, is more of a personal favorite with the American than is the Englishman would indicate that our position is not predicated on favoritism or purely sentimental inclination.

Both Seek to Prevent War.
The thought exists very generally throughout America that Germany precipitated the war, or that, if she did not do that, she at least was in a position to prevent it. That may be true or not, but the same claim may be made of Austria, Russia, France, or England. There is little doubt that any of these powers could have checked hostilities, if, indeed, not even prevented them altogether. It seems that both Germany and England did try this.

My conviction is that neither of these powers desired war, though a successful war offered advantages to both of them. England in the maintenance of her foremost place as a world power and to Germany as a release from the pressure and restrictions being put upon her by the allies.

Chief Question for America.
However, the chief question now for the United States is what we can do to prepare ourselves for and to aid in bringing about peace, and a peace that cannot again be easily disturbed.

It is not impossible that the eventual decision of this war may lie with us. Owing to our wealth, power, and advanced place as a world force, we should automatically come to the position of final peacemaker and arbiter of the nations at war.

If this be true, it is of transcendent importance that we have a clear national vision and comprehension of the fundamental causes and events of the war, unaffected by prejudices, sympathies, or misinformation.

It will be of no avail nor lead to any real solution to point to Serbia's assassination of the head of a neighboring state, nor to Austria's demands on Serbia, which in themselves might justly be considered a cause of war by any self-respecting state.

It will not answer to point to the hostile and threatening mobilization of Russia against Austria and Germany, and the latter's swift movement against Belgium to the North sea, and France seeking to balance, in a measure, the tremendous odds forming against her by her mobility and preparedness.

Convinced They Are Right.
All these things will be of no avail. Each nation is justified in its own contention for its action. We must not overlook this. These people are very highly civilized. They are all firmly convinced that God and right are on their side. Their hearts are full of human love and honor. They are the victims of a vast

and fatal miscalculation, a system of international rivalry, and a soulless Machiavellian foreign office of intrigue and barter.

A long, educational, political campaign and educational publicity must be had for the most insignificant changes in the internal policy of a nation. Its foreign relations and power to make war are as much in the hands of one man, or a small group of men, today as they were in the time of Caesar or Peter the Great. And this is likewise true, though in less degree, perhaps, of us.

What, then, are we to learn from the war? What are we to gain? Will the end fix forever the solution of the question of national armament or disarmament?

Shall we be able to learn whether or no we must become a part of a great world contest for military power, on sea or land; whether the gauge of greatness of a people shall really be in their dreadnaughts and land military establishments—whether, in fact, the determination of England to maintain her place as mistress of the sea, or Germany's purpose to remain the chief continental power, have justified, in any way, the great expenditures the world has witnessed, or the enormous loss of life now taking place? If we shall be able to predicate our own future from these present events, that may be worth while to us.

Occupy Favored Position.
But greater than all may be our opportunity at this moment to direct the future course of international ambition and international ideals. In this respect we still occupy the favored position and should make the most of it. We have a supreme and magnificent duty and work before us, and, according to our real nobleness of mind and foresight, we can perform this duty.

How insignificant and paltry, then, must be the attitude of small partisanship. We must, if necessary, rise above the trammeling level of so-called international laws, which bind us as an unwilling though neutral participant in the war and drag us along, without voice or power, towards the tremendous solution of this final problem of the relationship of the nations of the world.

I am told that in the state department there was great agitation and apparent confusion on the third and fourth of August of last year, that the one ray of light and satisfaction existing (there in those fatal hours) was the idea of a great opening for American business and export trade. Be this as it may, what an opportunity there was for Mr. Wilson to then and there have placed the United States on a plane that would have made these belligerent friends of ours pause and realize there was a force in the world greater even than their dreadnaughts or Krupp mortars.

Congress Should Have Acted.
The declaration of American neutrality should have taken the form of an act of congress, and it should have been of a character comporting with the bigness of the war and the issue which may come out of it.

We should have announced, not from the state department, but as an expression of all the people, a superneutrality. It should have been proclaimed against the war to every nation, and as fast as they became involved, no matter what their yellow, white, or blue books might say, we should have withdrawn our representatives from those countries and closed our ports entirely to their commerce, ships, and cables.

That would have been a neutrality which would have allowed us to formulate the future great peace pact of the world; to induce, when the moment arrived, the proposal for an international constitution or world contract, out of which would naturally evolve those world courts of law and equity and arbitration, of which we have dreamed and endeavored to promote, without the foundation necessary for any competent court—an existing statutory, international law.

Regulations Differently Interpreted.
The great biological decree and law of nature that might be right is but another name for international law or the law of nations—plus it over as we must. The principles and precepts of these hazy international regulations must ever have under present conditions, their final adjudication at the cannon's mouth. And this is because each nation interprets the so-called rules of international law according to its own particular traditions, prejudices, and interests.

A high international court, supreme in the matter of the relations of one nation to another, could only be founded upon a genuine international law and such international law is not now a fixed institution.

Statutory law is as necessary a precedent to the formation of a competent court as city ordinances are to a police court. We can never, therefore, have such international tribunals as we have been endeavoring to promote at The Hague and elsewhere, until we first create a real international law and such a law must eventually take the form of an international constitution, or world contract.

Such a contract, embodying even the very first and most primitive rules of international law, which presumably would be acceptable to all nations, would be sufficient to create automatically the great need for an interpretation of such rules, in their application to questions of facts and equity arising between the nations.

With such a beginning the development of an international statute to meet the problems of relations between the nations might be assured.

However, we did not rise to the occasion. We looked backwards fifty, one hundred, a thousand years for precedents and rules for a stand that would serve to eliminate us from a part in this upheaval and readjustment of the relationship of nations.

Mr. Wilson and you, Mr. Bryan, throw away the opportunity, in this first instance, to lay the foundation for the much dreamed of and hoped for federation of the world.

Not Too Late.
But it is too late even now to strive for this end? I do not think so. In the articles I have written on the causes and merits of the controversy, between England and Germany especially, I have been moved particularly by the wish to show the equities of the situation from the German side, not with the wish to excite a reversal of American sentiment, per se, but to prepare the public mind for a clearer and fairer judgment than it can now render.

So far as the end of the war is concerned, there is no indication of it anywhere. Italy and Roumania are not the solution. Germany is impregnable on her own territory and impregnable against the world.

Against her, on the other hand, stands a force apparently impossible of destruction or defeat.

It resolves itself, therefore, into a proposition in physics—the collision of two irresistible bodies.

Now these are our own people. What can we do to save them from themselves and one another? If we wait until one or the other cries "enough" we shall wait too long. Dreadnaughts, aeroplanes, submarines, and Zeppelins are new elements in warfare. Their great power for destruction demands also new and unusual methods towards peace.

Are we to wait until 2,000 pound cargoes of nitroglycerin are dropped on the city of London?

Germany Hold Trump Card.
I shall be frank and say I am convinced that the Germans hold the trump card in the fight, not in a general way, but through specific knowledge of the means of war.

But if this or any other superiority in offense results in the destruction of England, or France, or of Germany, and we might be the means of preventing it and did not all in our power to do so, the future of the world as we know it would be great, if not so great as the crime of commission on the part of any one of the belligerents.

Peace Commission Proposed.
Therefore, I propose that a peace commission be at once formed by congress, to be composed of our two ex-presidents and three others, who shall be authorized to confer at once with the powers at war, with the view of bringing about a cessation of hostilities and that they be further delegated to propose the complete disarmament at sea and on the land of the several powers of the world. It will come to this eventually. Why not rise to the occasion and prepare for it now?

In view of this duty existing now or ahead of the United States, it is of supreme importance that, whatever our reason tells us as to the virtues of the great controversy, we check and suppress our sympathies and prejudices and refrain from weakening our position or making ourselves impossible as the final force which shall determine the direction and course to be taken at the settlement of the war.

We cannot go back to the ententes and alliances, to the annexation of Herzegovina, and Bosnia, the assassination of Ferdinand, the ultimatum of Austria, the

mobilization of Russia, the breach of Belgian neutrality—we must look solely to the future, and that future must be an assurance to mankind that neither foreign secretaries, kings, nor presidents may ever again upset the peace of the world, either through ententes and alliances or superiority in armament, on the land, at sea, or in the air.

Chief Belligerents Confident.

There are several conditions in Europe at present we should understand: First, neither of the chief belligerents is thinking of peace and would probably repudiate any effort to introduce the subject. In Germany there is a supreme and exalted confidence in the favorable outcome of the war to them. The same may be said also of the feeling in England. Each one feels it its duty to defeat the other and does not as yet question the final issue.

These conditions we would have to face. So much greater might be the success of our efforts.

As to the feeling of the belligerents towards us it is simple enough. The allies know they have the sympathy at present of the American people generally and they regard this as a great moral if not material asset. Germany regards the matter with suspicion and a recognition of the technical justification of our position. She has full confidence in our fairness and feels only that she has been misrepresented and misunderstood and that time will set her right.

Wants No Belgian Territory.
I can say on the highest authority German ideas do not nor did she ever wish to make Belgium a part of German territory. A treaty of peace such as Germany may dictate to England will result in the restoration to Belgium of her sovereignty—the repayment to Liege, Brussels, and Antwerp and her other cities and provinces of the war tributes exacted from them, and, when the final accounting is made, Germany will not disappoint the world in her generosity to this crushed and unhappy state.

She wants no more from Belgium, even now, than she asked of her, as a life and death necessity, on the third of August, at the commencement of the war.

The moral, practical, and Christian forces of the United States of America are now being weighed in the balance. Shall we be found wanting? Or shall we rise to this occasion, supreme in our history, and which shall never pass our way again?

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT J. THOMPSON,
American Consul (Resigned).

Require Individual Passports.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—German military authorities now require that each person entering Germany supplied with an individual passport. A wife or minor child cannot enter upon a passport held by husband or parent. This government has been so advised.

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Japan's Swift to Get Grip

WHILE all Europe is at the attention of the saged in a struggle of traitors and commercial warring powers, Japan is making its grip on China. It will loosen this grip, or even challenge Japan's purposes the situation is ideal. The four-tenths in the grabbing of all engaged in a death struggle.

Germany has been expelled from the war. With Port Arthur, Korea, and the only two prizes remaining powers during the territorial Chinese-Japanese war are China.

The former belongs to Japan, and the latter to France on the south China coast. Japan's plans for years to the British fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The United States is the only power that has not been deceived by Japan's aggressiveness from developments at Peking. Japan has decided either to this possible intervention. Japan is firmly established in the East. It is in absolute dominance Manchuria. The have no doubt influenced the get everything else in sight.

Peking reports that the new Chinese republic are using the republic a dependent. Although the Japanese demands materially the Washington and London anxiety over the situation notes from Peking and Tokyo to the powers.

Included in these demands: No section of the Chinese coast shall be ceded to another power. China must employ Japanese in army, police, and fire.

For the preservation of call upon Japan only, there Monroe doctrine of the or. No foreigners, excepting played in Chinese arsenals, the arms and ammunition purchased from Japan.

Japan must be allowed to China.

China must grant to Japan other nations for the churches, hospitals, and missions. Japan shall be granted Chinese of the Han-Yang mines, and the Ting-Hasi.

China must grant no other than Japanese in the Yang-Tze valley, which the considered their sphere of.

China must grant railway Chang to Chao-Chow; from from Nan-Chang to Wu-Chang to Hang-Chow.

The exclusion of all foreign railways, mining, and docks of Fu-Kien unless by Japan.

The extension of other territorial leases in Manchuria.

China must recognize the in Shantung acquired and coalesce, with treaty still with reference to China, expects to come to an eventually.

Japan has energetically Peking. The latest reports are to the effect that they grant the demands. The that, as a result of its the United States for its The present situation that no better opportunity to follow up its demands parent barrier is the United States.

In its demands upon China that its moves are and not political, and

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How the Japanese Captured Tsing-Tau.



JAPANESE ARTILLERY COLUMN CROSSING RIVER—The field batteries of the Japanese army are now entirely rearmed with the most modern type of quickfiring guns. During the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese relied on the Arisaka field and mountain gun, which was found to be a greatly inferior weapon to that used by the Russians. The new field gun is much heavier and throws a much more powerful shell. In order to increase the mobility of the batteries the Japanese have added an extra pair of horses to each gun.

Japan's Swift Moves to Get Grip on China.

WHILE all Europe is convulsed by war and the attention of the United States is engaged in a struggle to maintain its neutrality and commercial interests with the warring powers, Japan is moving swiftly to fasten its grip on China. It will take another great war to loosen this grip, or even challenge it.

For Japan's purposes the international political situation is ideal. The four great powers that participated in the grabbing of territory in China are all engaged in a death struggle for their national existence.

Germany has been expelled from the orient and Tsing-Tau added to the war trophies of Japan along with Port Arthur, Corea, and lower Manchuria. The only two prizes remaining of those taken by the powers during the territorial looting following the Chinese-Japanese war are Wei-Hai-Wei and Kwang-Chow.

The former belongs to Japan's great ally, England, and the latter to France. Kwang-Chow, being on the south China coast, is not likely to bother Japan's plans for years to come. For the present the British fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei fits into Japan's plans.

The United States is the only power left to challenge Japan's aggressiveness in China. Judging from developments at Peking and Tokio, the Japanese have decided either to ignore or brush aside this possible intervention.

Japan is firmly established at Port Arthur and Tsing-Tau. It is in absolute control of Corea. It dominates Manchuria. These strategic positions leave no doubt influenced Nippon to the decision to get everything else in sight while the getting is good.

Peking reports that the Japanese demands upon the new Chinese republic amount, in effect, to making the republic a dependency of the mikado's empire. Although the Japanese version of these demands modifies materially the Chinese version, both Washington and London have manifested much anxiety over the situation in the orient since the news from Peking and Tokio were communicated to the powers.

Included in these demands are said to be the following:

No section of the Chinese coast or any island along the coast shall be ceded or leased hereafter to another power.

China must employ Japanese in high official positions in army, police, and financial departments.

For the preservation of its integrity China may call upon Japan only, thereby emphasizing the new Monroe doctrine of the orient.

No foreigners, excepting Japanese, may be employed in Chinese arsenals, and at least one-half of the arms and ammunition for the republic must be purchased from Japan.

Japan must be allowed to establish an arsenal in China.

China must grant to Japan the same privileges as other nations for the establishment of schools, churches, hospitals, and missions.

Japan shall be granted joint control with the Chinese of the Hanyang iron works, the Tayeh mines, and the Ting-Hsiang collieries.

China may grant no concessions to foreigners other than Japanese in the great enterprises in the Yangtze valley, which the British have heretofore considered their sphere of influence.

China must grant railway concessions from Nan-Chang to Chao-Chow; from Nan-Chang to Kukiang; from Nan-Chang to Wu-Chang, and from Nan-Chang to Hang-Chow.

The exclusion of all foreigners from concessions in railways, mining, and dock building in the province of Fu-Kien unless by Japanese consent.

The exclusion of other foreigners from future mining and railway concessions in Inner Mongolia.

The extension of the present railway and territorial leases in Manchuria to ninety-nine years.

China must recognize the transfer of all the rights in Shantung acquired and enjoyed by Germany in accordance with treaty stipulations or other rights with reference to China, regarding which Japan expects to come to an agreement with Germany eventually.

Japan has energetically pressed these demands at Peking. The latest reports from the Chinese capital are to the effect that the republic has refused to grant the demands. The most important report is that as a result of its refusal, China is looking to the United States for assistance in this crisis.

The present situation in world politics is such that no better opportunity could be found for Japan to follow up its demands with force. The only apparent barrier is the United States.

To its demands upon China, Japan takes the position that its moves are all of an economic character and not political, and consequently do not violate



JAPANESE ATTACKING COLUMN ADVANCING ON FORTS OF TSING TAU—This photograph gives an excellent idea of the region over which the battles leading to the fall of the German fortress were fought. Since the war with Russia Japan has doubled her military strength, and her present plans are laid to make her army and navy thrice as powerful as when she challenged the Slavs in the orient.

the Hay principles. For the same reason Japan holds that its action does not threaten the integrity of China, for which the United States has stood in the past.

This is but a mere shuffling of terms so far as Japan is concerned, for there can be no doubt that the imperial policy at Tokio as manifested in Corea and Manchuria is for the purpose of making Japan the absolute dominating force in everything that affects China.

Japan has explained that its position in expelling the Germans from Tsing-Tau was to return this German possession to China at the close of the war. There is little reason to hope that this will be done. Tsing-Tau is the key to the great commercial empire, Shantung, which is linked with Peking and the Trans-Siberian railway on the north and with the Yangtze valley on the south.

It is hardly probable that the Japanese will ever relinquish Tsing-Tau, after their experiences following the Chinese-Japanese war, when they were deprived of the fruits of their victory and were compelled to fight Russia to regain what they had lost.

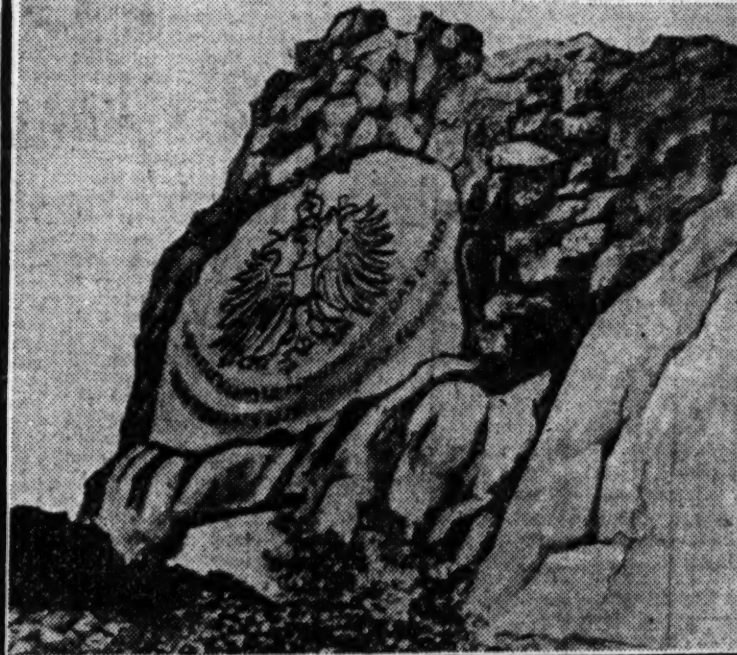
Corea, as a nation, has been transformed into the Japanese subject province of Chosen. Nothing has been left undone to make it an integral part of the Japanese empire. The business, educational, and governmental institutions of Corea are all Japanese, and the province is being exploited in a most energetic and efficient manner.

In Manchuria, Japan is pursuing almost a similar policy.

Regarding its present program in China, Japan has as a precedent the course taken by Germany, England, France, and Russia in 1895, when Kiauchau, Wei-Hai-Wei, Kwang-Chow, and Port Arthur were successively taken over by these powers. If the reports as to Japanese demands on China are correct, the Tokio government has decided to ignore all claims and precedents in its new plans of expansion.

In its demands in the Yangtze valley Japan comes in direct conflict with Great Britain. Its program in Manchuria conflicts directly with that of Russia. The program ignores the principles sustained by John Hay, when secretary of state, and purposes to exclude the United States from the commerce of China.

Russia, France, and England are in no position to challenge Japan's position. From the United States Japan expects, at most, a diplomatic protest. The republic of China, still in the making, can do nothing to save itself. The opportunity for Japan's great stride toward absolute domination of the orient is at hand, and it proposes to make the most of it.



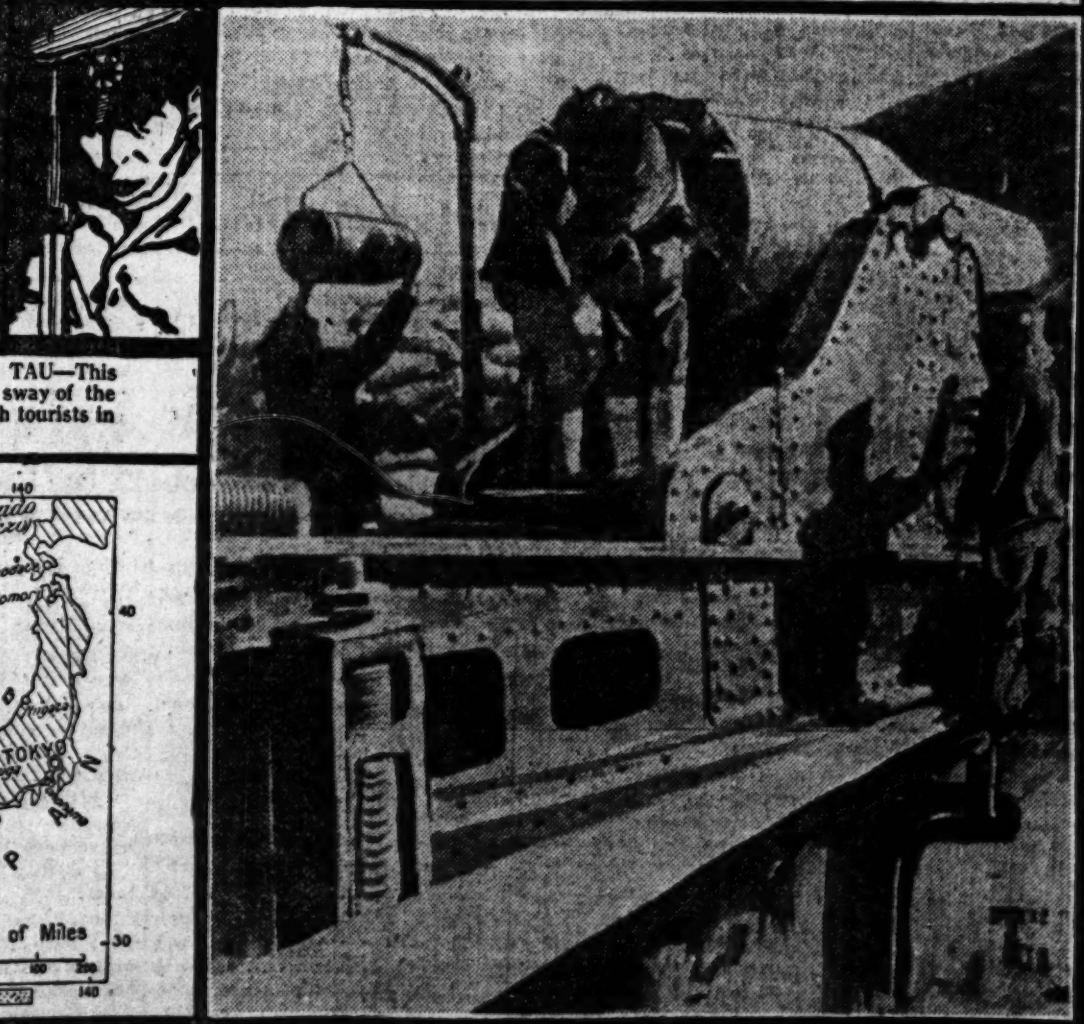
GERMAN COAT OF ARMS CARVED ON ROCKS AT TSING TAU—This replica of the German eagle is all that remains of the power and sway of the Kaiser in China. It will be left, no doubt, as a historic relic to which tourists in years to come will be directed by the obliging Japanese guides.



MAP OF JAPAN AND YELLOW SEAS—With the capture of Tsing-Tau and with Port Arthur and Korea in their possession the Japanese now completely dominate the northern coast of China, with the exception of Wei-Hai-Wei, held by England.



LAST ASSAULT ON TSING TAU—The picture shows a German artist's conception of the final attack on the main German fort at Tsing-Tau November 7 of last year. All the guns had been put out of action and the survivors of the defending garrison are shown fighting heroically to the end against the British and Japanese attacking force on Shaotan hill, dominating the port of Tsing-Tau. The Japanese had 22,880 men and 142 guns and the British 1,360 men engaged.



JAPANESE SIEGE GUN BEFORE TSING TAU—The picture shows one of the heavy 12-in. mortars used to reduce the Tsing-Tau forts. Owing to the co-operation of the allied British and Japanese it was not found necessary to land and place in position many of these great pieces of ordnance.

The Chicago Tribune.

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SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 6074, of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914:

Daily 208,516
Sunday 458,728

The above figures are certainties of all papers which have been wanted, spotted, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were mailed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are certainties of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

ANOTHER MEXICAN PRANK.

The dissolved state of authority in Mexico and the fact that the fluid is not even bottled or in one container makes it difficult to address notes of advice to the government, but we suggest that our state department use towards Mexico a little of the friendly peremptoriness which has characterized its recent communications to Europe.

We have been asked to accept Mexican disorders as necessarily attendant upon the struggle for the liberty of the 85 per cent of Mexicans heretofore ignored and to regard the shooting of American citizens as an unfortunate incident in that struggle. Although we have been under much persuasion we find ourselves still reluctant to accept this view. In the course of time anything may become conventionalized and there is, it is true, a greater placidity in the United States than one would expect, considering the disturbance.

Nevertheless when an American consular agent is placed against a wall and in front of a firing squad there is a resurgence of the feeling, probably irrational, that there is no need for American citizens to be subjected to such treatment and that it does this country no good to tolerate it.

We do not believe that our position with the Mexicans is improved by it.

LEADING MEN SPEAK ON DEFENSE.

A welcome development of the last few months, a result of the European war and the effort in which this Tribune has taken a leading part to arouse congress and the nation to a realization of our naval and military weakness, is the increased number of authoritative public addresses on this critical subject.

Compulsion in the last two or three days have been the utterances of former Secretary of War Dickenson and President Judson of the University of Chicago. Judge Dickenson's address before the Electric club was a striking summary of our military shortcomings, not generally, but a close packed statement of facts founded on experience, study and official data.

If army and navy officers are to be silenced it is especially important that men like Judge Dickenson should speak out at this time.

President Judson's address on "American Interests in the Far East" is also remarkably timely. Events are moving rapidly in that region and it is necessary that the American public should be awakened from its profound indifference. To be shut out of the Asian markets and to be at a disadvantage strategically in the Pacific will be a costly and shameful fact some day unless we show forthright intelligence, and courage in this period when the Asiatic equilibrium is being rearranged and new relations solidifying. Dr. Judson is not an alarmist, a flinger, or a militarist, except perhaps in the classification of the extreme pacifists. He proposes friendly cooperation with our rivals, not militant rivalry, but he realizes that military weakness is not a factor of success and urges the upbuilding of the navy. This Tribune heartily indorses the view he expresses when he says:

Our ships and commerce must be protected. We can't carry on commerce in competition with other nations—and this competition is keen—without getting down to hard facts. It makes little difference what pacifists say, submarines and battleships are hard facts. I believe if the president at Washington had more submarines and battleships for backing he could speak louder and be heard farther. We can have no trade without protection.

The indorsement of preparedness by such men as Judson of Chicago, Elliot and Lowell of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, and Hibben of Princeton should go a long way to counteract the ill conceived propaganda of the Carnegie-Jordan school of pacifism.

SEEKING CHICAGO ON THE WAY.

A campaign to be heartily commended is that of the Chicago Association of Commerce with reference to the commercial, cultural, and social opportunities afforded by the San Francisco fair. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, boys and girls, will pass Chicago on their way to or from the exposition. It is our business and duty to induce them to "see Chicago first." The benefits will be mutual and manifold. The strangers will thank us for our efforts and become friends and propagandists of the Chicago gospel.

Only, it is our business to make proper arrangements for the hosts of visitors and see to it that they see the best of our city and to give them. Many think that Chicago is another name for the great stockyards, but it is another name for a good many other things as well. Let us show them the other things—the university grounds and the Midway, the parks and playgrounds, the Art Institute, the Auditorium, the Symphony orchestra "at work" interpreting, say Brahms or the passionate Russian, the many social settlements, the world famous department stores, the Field museum, the City club, the School of Civic and Philanthropy, the "made land" north of Lincoln park, the drainage canal, the new Tuberculosis sanitarium, and so on.

Of Chicago's faults and shortcomings our friends in the east and south hear a good deal. Of Chicago's marvelous progress and achievements they hear little or nothing. To see these is to understand the spirit of the west and of America, to catch glimpses of American idealism and genius. Many men have treated Chicago as a way station; some of them have learned to be ashamed of that attitude. To see Chicago first and spend a few days here is to make sure of an inspiring introduction to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

The visitors who may stay out of curiosity will stay longer—if well guided—because of real interest and fascination, and they will leave with gratitude and pleasant memories.

THE ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a good council. Candidates who are least desirable are often most certain of reelection. Unless voters who have a rational interest in their community vote with their common sense and not their prejudices the council tends to degenerate.

Aldermen ought to be chosen on the basis of honesty and ability without reference to party and our local municipal progress is in this direction. The Municipal Voters' League believes there is some reason at the present time, but if that be the case there should be a special effort to counteract conscious or unconscious influences and to select the candidates who are fittest from the standpoint of economical, efficient, and progressive city management.

Two of the men who are credited by the Voters' League with good records are up for reelection at Tuesday's primaries and these men should be considered. They are Merriam (Seventh ward), Vanderbil (Ninth ward), Kerner (Twelfth ward), Lawley (Fourteenth ward), Silts (Seventeenth ward), Capitola (Twenty-fifth ward), Lipps (Twenty-sixth ward), Little (Twenty-eighth ward), Kears (Thirty-first ward), and A. J. Fisher (Thirty-second ward).

Good service, tried service, should count decisively for these men. They bring experience to their work and form the bulk of the leadership which is requisite to anything approximating effective legislation for the city.

As to the primary aldermanic candidates generally, this Tribune recommends to its readers, the fair and careful comment of the Municipal Voters' League report, which is the best guide available to the voter who would make his selection conscientiously for the best interest of Chicago.

It also would emphasize the duty of voting at the primaries. To shirk this duty is in many instances to foreclose your chance to defeat unfit men and elect the most available. Some day, soon, we hope, there will be nonpartisan city elections. Until that time comes voting at the primaries is an unavoidable duty.

THE TRIBUNE PLAN IN THE SENATE.

It is not in the least likely that the ship purchase bill can be reorganized. It is dead, and apparently dead beyond resurrection. But the "agreement" that killed it did something to save the face of the bill's supporters, and the vague, remote, theoretical possibility of reviving the bill is responsible, no doubt, for the formal rejection of the alternative plan—this Tribune's plan—embodied in Senator Smith's resolution for the appointment of a nonpartisan, mixed and strong commission to investigate the merchant marine situation, to consider all proposed solutions of the problem, and to recommend, within a reasonable time, definite measures of rehabilitation.

To have accepted this alternative would have meant burial of the administration bill without further ceremony, flowers, or tears. But Senator Smith announces his intention of calling up his resolution at another time and in another form. It should be clear by this time even to stubborn partisans, that the death of the ill advised and ill digested shipping bill leaves congress and the nation without any alternative other than that suggested by this Tribune. No mere partisan subsidy bill can pass the present or the next congress; a bill reported by a scientific and nonpartisan body of lawmakers, navigation experts, financiers, and exporters, a bill representing give and take, sober and practical study, would have a very good chance of adoption, no matter how novel and unusual some of its provisions might appear. Any sincere friend of a rehabilitated merchant marine should now lay aside personal vanity or partisan preference and support the plan proposed by the senator from Michigan.

WORKMAN'S ACT CLOGGED.

The industrial board is an important state agency, the chief function of which is to apply the workman's compensation act. The board is now running short of funds owing to the "economy" of the last legislature in making appropriation for its work, and as a result the board is falling behind, the number of cases awaiting decision having risen in the last month from something over 200 to 500.

This involves an injustice to employes and employers alike, and especially to the former a delay which the act was created to avoid.

In view of this situation the labor conditions committee of the City club has proposed that the assembly pass an emergency deficiency appropriation to cover expenses of the board up to next October. There seems to be good reason for such action, and it is to be hoped the legislature will consider it as soon as possible.

Editorial of the Day.

AS TO SUPPLIES.
(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

"The country of Washington and Lincoln is not asked to fight, but to use its providentially offered option of shortening the period of disaster in the most peaceful way by lending supplies from the same to its neighbors and thereby lessening the pitiable torture and death on the part of both victor and vanquished."—Sir Oliver Lodge.

Well, Sir Oliver, to pursue the subject, what about our putting an embargo on the sale of arms? Or does it make all the difference in the world whose ox is gored?

We are perfectly well aware that Great Britain, Germany, and France have always sold all the guns and ammunition they could to any belligerent in any war who could pay for them.

But two wrongs do not make a right. Uncle Sam has done some romantic and idealistic things in his time. He actually handed back Cuba to its people, and all the applause he got or asked was that of an approving conscience. He may even repudiate the example of the Armstrongs and the Krupp, and Schneider & Co. at Creusot, and exercise the "providentially offered option" of stopping the sale of the tools of slaughter to the present belligerents. It might not square with the law of neutrality to take such action in the midst of a war. It might not square with "good business." But what about good morals, Sir Oliver?

ROUGH ON THE NERVES.

"Did that sea voyage do your nerves any good?"

"Put 'em out of commission altogether, old chap. Every barrel I sighted looked like a floating mine to me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Link, let the quips fall where they may.

"AMONG THE MAGAZINES."

THERE was a time—seems far away—When magazines were few:
About a dozen, grave and gay,
A dry-as-Maine Review.
A fellow then could keep in touch
With all beneath the sky,
But nowadays it beats the Dutch
How some things multiply.

Before the flood of gorgeous mags
(A full chromatic scale)—
Before all themes were thrashed to rags,
We'd follow one strong tale—
A Humphrey Ward or Oradock plot,
Or one perhaps by Cable,
A blank verse drama (bard forgot),
A farce with Howells' label.

We amble to the reading shop
In quest of things to cheer,
And there behold a dazzling rop
(Or should we say we hear?)
A crop of fact and fiction bound
In paper rainbow-phased.
We winnow out perhaps a pound—
From half an acre thrashed.

If one had four and forty eyes,
Cerebral augmentation,
With leisure, let us add, likewise,
This life in long vacation,
'Twould be an easy task to read
(But one would be a chump)
Each writer's tale or song or sacred,
However fast he'd hump.

IF WE were speaking to the freshman class of a college of journalism we might say something like this: "Young gentlemen, journalism is an attractive profession. The rewards are frequently large, yet men persist in it when they could do better outside it, and return to it after they succeed in escaping. The profession has its pleasures, and perhaps the keenest of these is the feeling that, if he deserve the confidence, a man may write what he will, without suggestion from the owners and managers of the newspaper on which he is employed."

THERE must be many writers thus agreeably circumstanced; we know of at least one. Any writer so situated ought to feel a larger loyalty for his newspaper, and a larger responsibility for his writing, than if he were less free. Liberty oblige. And if he has—as in such hurried work he must have—occasion now and then to accuse himself of a want of temper, a piece of stupidity, or a sin against good taste, his self-reproach ought to be sharper than if the accusation came from another.

A WRITER should be the sternest critic of his own work. And if with this austerity of criticism he can contrive to unite a modest estimate of his individual importance he will not go far wrong, and he will justify confidence when it is reposed in him. Moreover, his interest in his work will be kept alive, which is a matter of prime importance. When writing becomes perfunctory, any value which may have attached to it disappears.

Most Extraordinary, Watson!

(From "Western Wanderings," by Conna Doyle, in the February Cornhill.)

The catching seemed to me extraordinary good, especially the judging of the long catches by the bleachers, as the outside, who are far from any shade, are called.

WOULDN'T YOU LOVE TO BE PATRONIZED?

(From the Daily News.)

The Iowa City Gazette will hereafter serve for \$9.75 a week of 16 for 40 weeks. If in quest of a better place to eat you have been patronized, call in and see us. Try our food and prices and we are sure you will be patronized.

In this cold and calculating world nothing is given for nothing. As an investment neutrality represents nothing.

AMERICANS, ATTENTION!

(Personal in the London Times.)

To Americans—Small medallion portrait of Frederick the Great, given to Frederick's grandfather by the King of Berlin, 1780. What offers! Buy —, the Times.

A DECIDEDLY unusual series of tabloid vivants are being exhibited.—Memphis Commercial-appeal.

The late Marshall P. Wilder, we take it, was a tabloid bon vivant.

"SIR KNIGHT, you are requested to assemble, etc." requests the commander of Apollo commandery, No. 1. Strictly speaking, a Sir Knight assembles on the S. C. gown of the morning after.

Appertaining to the Jitney Chat—

Sir: I stood near while a Cincinnati traveling man unlimbered his frame from within the bus confines. He held his hands to that part of his system known the world over to readers of Doan's Kidney Pills as the seat of all ills. "Hey, ya poor fish!" he called the driver, "why don't ya call that a kidney bus?"

USUS.

"AN OBSERVER" writes to the Indianapolis News that his morning smoke in a Pullman was disturbed by three "human hogs," who brought their suitcases into the washroom, shaved, washed up, changed their shirts, and in short, made their toilet as elaborately as if they had been in their own homes. "We suspect that this was the first time the Hoosier 'observer' had been away from home."

"THANKS!"

Sir: Came up in St. Paul diner. Breakfast, 90 cents; tip, 10 cents; waiter silent. Dinner, \$1.75; tip, 25 cents; waiter demonstrative. The conventional black. J. F. B.

"MARRIED IN BATH."—Buffalo Express.

Bath, N. Y. If you must know.

BILL introduced in the Texas legislature (according to the Galveston News): "Providing for embalming lecturers and demonstrators." Record us as voting aye.

We Might, in a Pinch.

Sir: I nominate my room-mate, Mr. Walker Mason. He sells brick and has red hair. Who will second this nomination? D. K. H.

"BILL Embraces Every Teacher."—Dunkirk, Ind., News.

Some Bill.

SPEAKING of mediative forebodings, in a Chambers story in the Cosmopolitan a fat lady's cigarette and blows "a contemplative whiff."

"In order to reach the British line the Germans have cut a sap or underground tunnel."—Indianapolis News.

FROM the programme of the benefit concert for Immanuel Woman's home: "Address—Chief Justice Harry Olson. Immanuel church choir: 'None Else Can Deliver Us.'—Stabat Mater."

THE MURDERING ADVERTISER.

(From the Rochester, N. Y., Glazer.)

For Sale—Terry male cow. See E. H. Editor.

APPROPOS of "putting Chicago grand opera on its feet," are they, as Doc Evans would say, pedes frigidi?

FIRST call for robinet

How to Keep Well. ♦♦♦ By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be generally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stated, addressed envelope is inclosed Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

TEST FOR BACKWARD SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It is difficult to teach children who are backward par; who see or hear poorly; are anemic and flabby; or have frequent headaches. Such children hold the balance of the class back. They wear out the teachers and they learn slowly and stop school when half educated. These children are the greatest waste of time and nine-tenths of the people believe them.

A great majority of the people would like to have an annual examination of school children, but when it comes to working it out practically difficulties arise. One is the cost. Nine-tenths of the communities that fail to act so fail because they cannot see where the money is to come from. Another is the fact that the work done by physicians.

There are several methods under which the work is not done by physicians. One proposed by Hoag and given a trial in Minnesota consisted of recruiting teachers, pupils, and parents to answer a series of questions. Blanks carrying the questions with spaces for the answers are furnished by the school boards.

Recently Dr. Frank Allport presented a simple plan to a meeting of Chicago teachers. His plan is one by which the teacher makes a simple examination of each child in her room. One day at the beginning of each session is set aside for the purpose of this examination, including the necessary reporting.

Dr. Allport gave it as his opinion that \$500 would cover the entire annual cost of applying the plan to a city of the size of Chicago. The cost of the cost of the school-day lost out of the calculation.

The only apparatus required is a standard Snellen test chart. In addition to this there is the cost of report blanks. These are the only things for your time and the following extracts from the instructions to principals and teachers:

Does the pupil habitually suffer from indigestion or other ailment?
Does the pupil fail to read a majority of the letters in the number twenty line of the Snellen's test type with either eye?
Do the eyes and head habitually grow weary and painful after study?
Does the pupil appear to be "cross-eyed"?
Does the pupil complain of earache in either ear?
Does the pupil fail to read an ordinary voice at twenty feet in a quiet room? Each ear should be tested by having the pupil hold his hand over first one ear and then the other. The pupil should close his eyes during the test.

Is the pupil frequently subject to "colds in the head" and discharges from the nose and throat?
Does the pupil have a habitual "mouth-breather"?
If an affirmative answer is found to any of these questions, the pupil should be referred to a physician.

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LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

(Copyright, 1915: By the Brewster Co.)

WIDESPREAD relief has been caused by President Wilson's positive assurance that his intimate friend, Col. E. M. House, who has lately left for Europe, has not been intrusted by him with any mission abroad of either a personal or a semi-official character.

It has been widely rumored that the object of his trip was to discuss in the name of the president conditions of mediation and of peace with the rulers and leading statesmen of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, and Russia.

This has been denied in the most positive manner from the White House.

Not that there is any personal objection to Col. House, who is infinitely preferable in every respect to some of the other emissaries of the present chief magistrate of the United States, but emissaries of his kind have been granted to their forebears by Emperor Francis over ninety years ago. The only members of the house who remain Austrian barons are those of the Viennese branch of the family, the sons of the late Baron Albert Rothschild, one of whom is serving as lieutenant of dragoons in the Austrian cavalry against Russia.

It seems somewhat superfluous on the part of the Paris and English Rothschilds to have thrown up this Austrian title at this late date. It has been of no end of social advantage to them during the last nine decades.

It has helped them to contract matrimonial alliances with the aristocracy of France and of England and to marry their daughters in Paris to the Dukes of Wagram and of Gramont, and in England to Lord Rosebery, Lord Battersee, etc.

People, however, had become so accustomed to the title that it had long ceased to excite comment, and the Rothschilds would have done far better to retain it quietly instead of repudiating it, an act which has given their enemies the opportunity to assert that their attitude in the matter was due not so much to patriotism as to pique and anger at the persistent refusal of Emperor Francis Joseph to comply with their demands.

pressed upon him by his government, to advance them to the rank of counts of the Austrian empire.

Sir Arthur Blennerhassett, who has just passed away at Yeatmal, in the highlands of the central provinces of India, where he was serving as commissioner, leaves a little boy of 10 to succeed to his baronetcy.

While the baronetcy was created but little over 100 years ago, the Blennerhassett family is an old one, having hailed originally from Cumberland, and has been settled in the Emerald Isle since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whose favor Sir Thomas Blennerhassett, one of her knights, managed to secure a considerable portion of the land of the Earl of Desmond.

Sir Arthur's father, the late Sir Roland Blennerhassett, was one of the best known of Irish patriots and educationalists, and possessed an extensive acquaintance of men and affairs on the continent of Europe, being a member of all sorts of foreign scientific bodies and the possessor of honorary degrees from most of the leading continental universities.

He was regarded as one of the foremost authorities in the United Kingdom on foreign affairs; was a frequent contributor to the various reviews on foreign politics, and was credited with the authorship of that remarkable interview with the Kaiser which appeared in the London Daily Telegraph a few years ago, and which created so much of a political stir, and even a constitutional crisis in Germany.

Of course, it would be possible to legislate against and condemn this practice, taking it all together, has been so far more conducive to international injury than good, and to obtain the enactment of laws putting a stop thereto. But

NOT AS EASY AS IT LOOKED.

(From the Des Moines Register and Leader.)

ACHROITEN
GET THE BOOK!

given a printed card to be handed to the parent indicating the defect noted. First grade children need not be examined.

The examinations should be made privately and singly. Children already wearing glasses should be tested with such glasses properly adjusted on the face.

COTTONESE MEAL BREAD. R. S. H. writes: "My attention has recently been called to a loaf of bread which is now being sold in Texas, and though weighing two pounds, is sold for 10 cents. It is made of wheat flour and cottonseed meal, and, when eaten with molasses and a pound of boiled potatoes, will furnish a ration of 2,500 calories properly proportioned and with a due amount of waste. Moreover, it is of good flavor and pleasing to the taste of the average man. The cheapness of this ration is secured by the high price of contents of cottonseed. While there are so many millions of people in Europe, and in this country also, who are compelled to go without the proper proportion of proteins in their daily ration, food, would it not be well to have this source of this essential element carefully investigated?"

REPLY. The use of cottonseed meal for food is being investigated. It has a great amount of food value, but it contains substances which act as poison under certain circumstances. Perhaps these can be eliminated.

NOT ENOUGH SLEEP.

R. B. writes: "I am 51 years old and work from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. daily. I sleep from about 11:45 p. m. till 5 a. m. Is this enough sleep for me?"

REPLY. It is not enough. You probably get less than five hours' sleep; you need eight at least. Even though you should adjust yourself to it and manage to wiggle through, you are allowing enough time for your tissues to repair the daily wear, and you will, therefore, grow old and develop high blood pressure prematurely.

BABY'S EAR SORE. L. M. L. writes: "My baby, 5 months old, has for a month had a sore, raw ear. Nothing I do relieves it. She is breast fed."

REPLY. The proper plan is to cure the condition by changing the diet. It is not serious enough to warrant change to cow's milk. Have the mother eat less. She should drink more water, give the baby water to drink so that she will eat less. Give her some orange juice.

ONIONS AND RAISINS.

E. C. S. writes: "Will you please explain the value of onions and raisins as food?"

REPLY. Raisins, by reason of the sugar contained, have a high food value. Onions have about the same value as being string beans, and turnips, tomatoes, squash, cabbage, or celery. In calories they rank well below raisins. However, onions need to be eaten, particularly in the late winter and early spring.

REPLY. It is no longer correct to refer to the Rothschilds of Paris and of London as the Barons Rothschild, the titles by which they have been known ever since 1822.

At the beginning of the present war the British and French members of this powerful financial dynasty, by way of manifesting their Franco-British patriotism, solemnly and publicly renounced for themselves and their heirs the Austrian title of baron, which had been granted to their forebears by Emperor Francis over ninety years ago. The only members of the house who remain Austrian barons are those of the Viennese branch of the family, the sons of the late Baron Albert Rothschild, one of whom is serving as lieutenant of dragoons in the Austrian cavalry against Russia.

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REPUBLICANS IN FULL CONTROL OF ILLINOIS HOUSE

With Aid of Two Moosers Grip
of Democrats Will Be Torn;
To Rule All Committees.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—
Republican house members—aided by the
two moosers—If a committee slate
can be agreed upon in caucus, have the
chance to take full possession of the house
organization.

Such a course, it is learned tonight, is
contemplated by Republican leaders of
all factions. Such a policy, it is learned,
will be thoroughly satisfactory to Gov.
Shanahan and to the administration Demo-
crats who joined in the election of Speaker
Shanahan.

To all intents and purposes Mr. Shan-
ahan will be a Republican speaker with
a Republican house behind him. The
Republicans plan to pick a committee
slate, with all chairmen Republicans and
with majority control.

The senate also probably will be Re-
publican. It is believed here that the
Chicago contests will be decided in favor
of the Republicans. In that event Demo-
cratic control will be usurped, putting
both branches of the assembly in the
Republican column.

Brown Element to Complain.
The chief objection to the Republicans
assuming control, it is rumored, will come
from the Brown Democracy and from
a few individuals on the Democratic side
who hope to land committee chairman-
ships on the theory that Speaker Shan-
ahan was elected by a bipartisan deal
and that they are entitled to share in the
spoils.

Speaker Shanahan, it is believed, is not
set up to any such idea. His "cabinet"
will be beholden to no one and to no
faction; that he was chosen
speaker because no one else could be
elected, and that his policy is to let the
majority rule.

Committee List March 2.
Speaker Shanahan went to Chicago to-
night, to remain over primary day, re-
turning here on Wednesday. He hardly
expects to have any committees ready to
assume when the house resumes busi-
ness March 2.

It is learned his intention is to announce
the full membership of the thirty-three
committees at one time. He talked with
four members today regarding their
preferences and has many more to see.
The probabilities are that none of the
committees will be named before March 2.

The speaker has picked no single
chairman, but the general feeling seems
to be that Edward J. Smejkal will be ad-
vanced to the chairmanship of the ap-
propriations committee.

When the members get back on March
2 the hopper will be opened for the in-
troduction of bills. More than 300 have
been drafted by the legislative reference
committee, and the members will have all
they can do to digest the first day's crop
during the week they will be awaiting
committee appointments.

Feb. 17.—Why do you continue
in the face of your readers
German's promises
I have been a subscriber
since a great many years, but
pro-German sentiment ceases
impartial spirit in your paper,
shall discontinue taking it for
some. CHARLES STEVENS,
6315 Maryland avenue.

Vernon, Ind., Feb. 17.—Mr.
seems to understand the ques-
tion, and the writer believes
could put his contributions to
your pamphlet form. His writ-
ing is fair and unprejudiced and
very wide knowledge of the sub-
ject. EDW. LEVINS.

Feb. 17.—Whom does Mr.
mean when he says that he can
the highest authority? Has
power to speak for the Ger-
man? His bare statement of
beneficent intentions towards
Britain and our own Moosers
conquests no invader has
territory to its original sov-
Our own nation is above all
and we gave the island of
the Cubans, and may give the
islands to the Philippines, but we
them back to Spain.

Feb. 18.—As an American born
with no trace of a hyphen, I have
been interested in those Thompson
and especially the one of today.
Reading that there was some
being experienced among the
people of Belgium, and was upon
of subscribing a dollar or two
help. When I read Mr. Thomp-
son's statement that there were no hun-
dred children in Belgium I
my mind. How unfortunate
Thompson is not in Mr. Bryan's
WILLIS A. BROWN,
1274 Ardmore avenue.

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Thompson is not in Mr. Bryan's
WILLIS A. BROWN,
1274 Ardmore avenue.

Feb. 18.—As an American born
with no trace of a hyphen, I have
been interested in those Thompson
and especially the one of today.
Reading that there was some
being experienced among the
people of Belgium, and was upon
of subscribing a dollar or two
help. When I read Mr. Thomp-
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WILLIS A. BROWN,
1274 Ardmore avenue.

Will Sing at Meeting
of Assistants' Club.



MISS JULIA BLUSH

MISS JULIA BLUSH will entertain
the Head Assistants' Club of Chi-
cago with a program of songs at
their regular monthly meeting,
to be held today in the ivory room
at Mandel's.

DORIS VAUGHN SUMMONED
IN DARNELL MANN ACT CASE.

Divorced Wife of "Marrying Minis-
ter" Called to Milwaukee to Testi-
fy Before Federal Grand Jury.

Miss Doris Vaughn of 4301 Oakwood
avenue yesterday was served with a sub-
poena to appear before the Milwaukee fed-
eral grand jury Feb. 24 in the Darnell
Mann act case. Miss Vaughn recently
obtained a divorce from the Rev. James
Morrison Darnell, "the marrying minis-
ter."

Many witnesses also have been sum-
moned from Kenosha, Wis., where Dar-
nell was pastor of a church and lived
with Miss Ruth Soper of Owatonna,
Minn., as his wife. District Attorney
Charles F. Clyne said the government
would take Miss Soper into custody as a
witness.

According to a dispatch Miss Soper is
with her parents in Owatonna. Darnell
probably will be removed to Milwaukee
within a few days.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE

Met at noon. Prepared to rush work on wait-
ing appropriation bills. Recessed at 5:35 p. m.
to 11 a. m. Saturday.

HOUSE

Met at 11 a. m. The pension bill, carrying
\$104,000,000, was passed and the diplomatic
and consular bill was taken up. By unanimous
consent it was agreed to send the adminis-
tration ship bill to conference in accordance with
the plans of Democrat leaders. Republicans
held conference to discuss committee assign-
ments for the next congress. Adjourned at
5:30 p. m. until 11 a. m. Saturday.

GERMAN-AMERICANS FOR U. S. ABOVE ALL, BARTHOLOTT SAYS

Missouri Congressman Protests Loy-
alty of Alien Born Citizens in
Farewell Speech in House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Represent-
ative Bartholdt of Missouri made his
farewell speech in the house today, de-
nouncing "the newspaper war against
Germany." He protested against Ameri-
can shipments of arms to the allies.

"In our present demands against Eng-
land," he said, "our only alternative is
either to give in or to declare war. The
threat of an embargo on arms, however,
would quickly bring the mistress of the
sea to terms without war."

Mr. Bartholdt said Americans of Ger-
man descent have been openly accused of
divided allegiance and downright disloy-
alty, and that while they know that "this
warship insult emanated from English
and French press agents and they treat
it with contempt, they resent that in the
face of our own history the American
press should have opened its columns to
such calumnies."

"The Germans of this country are for
America against England, for America
against Germany, for America against
the world," he said. "They will never
waver for one second in their allegiance
to their adopted land."

Sign Defacer Fined \$50.

In Municipal Judge Fisher's court room yester-
day Henry Soudek insisted he was inter-
ested when he entered into an agreement with
a supposed tobacco dealer to paint out all
signs in North State street from Di-
vision to Kinzie streets for \$1. The judge
fined Soudek \$50 and costs and paroled him
for six months.



THIS store has gained
the reputation among
women who know as the
best place for good blouses.
Inexpensively priced. For
instance: The blouse sketched
above, made of fine Georgetown
Crepe, in white and flesh tint,
trimmed with heavy lace—a
new model—priced at

5.75

Other good Blouses at 3.75
and upwards.

The Leiser Company
324 Michigan Avenue, Second Floor, McCormick Building

A Complete Military Map OF THE UNITED STATES

DOUBLE PAGE IN
COLORS

The most important
map in all the world to **YOU**
—the most important map to every
man and every woman and every child in all
America—a map that ought to be in **every home**
from one end of this country to the other—**A
MILITARY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA**—will be published in colors in
a double-page spread in **TOMORROW'S SUN-
DAY TRIBUNE**.

**No one has ever published
such a map before.**

You have seen war maps of
Germany, of England, of France, of
Russia, and of many other countries—but the
one military map that is of the most vital interest
to every human being among the hundred mil-
lion people in America is the **MILITARY MAP
OF THE UNITED STATES**.

On this map tomorrow
you will see what forts we
have, where our garrisons are stationed,
where our coast defenses are placed, and where
our lighthouses and lightships are gleaming on
the Atlantic Coast, the Pacific Coast, the Gulf
Coast and on the Great Lakes.

On this map tomorrow
you will see the Panama
Canal, the Philippines, the Hawaiian
Islands, Alaska and Cuba. You will see our
railroads, our harbors and every other feature
that is important from a **military standpoint**.

**Whatever else you do, GET
THIS MAP. It is more important
to you than all the other maps put together.**

Get Tomorrow's Sunday Tribune

And See What This Country—Your Country
—Looks Like From a Military Standpoint

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson



New
Regimental
Stripes
50¢

Spring
Neckwear

New arrivals, in two
and tri-color stripes
—genuine silk Mo-
gadors—rare quali-
ties. Greatest va-
riety in Chicago.

See window
display now

M. V. L. PRESENTS ITS SELECTIONS FOR ALDERMEN

Deplores Scarcity of Good
Material in Big Field of
Candidates.

Scarcity of good material in the big field of candidates for city councilmen is deplored in the Municipal Voters' League report on aldermanic aspirants issued yesterday.

Voters are urged wherever a good man is in the race to give him their support. The report deals only with contests in which the league believes it is important to direct the attention of voters.

In some cases the league has been unable to obtain adequate information and no recommendation is made. It is emphasized that the recommendations carry no assurance that the candidates selected will be endorsed by the league for the April election.

The endorsements follow:

Second Ward.
Democratic—James D. Marshall, 626 Bryant avenue, salesman, is the best qualified of the four candidates.

Third Ward (Long Term).
Democratic—Ald. Thomas D. Nash is regarded as better qualified than either of his opponents.

Third Ward (Short Term).
No recommendations.

Fourth Ward.
Democratic—Ald. Joseph F. Ryan, because of his council record of four years, is preferred.

Fifth Ward.
Democratic—John J. Sheahan, 718 West Thirty-fifth street, schoolkeeper; alderman 1908-11, is opposed by Charles Martin, old time ally of Mr. Sheahan to keep out the old gray wolf.

Sixth Ward.
Republican—Alexander A. McCormick; experience and his record in public office have been such that he should be sent to the council to render the city and ward the service for which he is admirably equipped.

Eighth Ward.
Republican—John E. Tyden, 1412 Cole avenue, retired; reliable man of good record.

Ninth Ward.
Republican—Ald. Hiram Vanderbilt; during his two years in the council he has made a good record. He should be re-nominated.

Fourteenth Ward.
Democratic—George M. Maypole, 3200 West Fulton street, assistant sales manager Marion & Sons Motor company; a wide-awake man of good reputation.

Fifteenth Ward (Long Term).
Republican—Ald. James H. Lawley; during the fourth term with good record.

Fifteenth Ward (Short Term).
Democratic—Michael D. Grace, 1515 North Artesian avenue; coal teaming. Democratic should unite on Grace.

Sixteenth Ward.
Democratic—Vincent P. Zwick, 1257 North Ashland avenue; men's furnishings; represents the better element. Vote for Zwick to get rid of Kuma.

Eighteenth Ward.
Republican—Former Ald. Carl T. Murray, 3611 West Jackson boulevard; lawyer. Republicans should unite on Murray because of his ability and good council record.

Twentieth Ward.
Democratic—Ald. Matthew Franz; finishing first year in council. Franz's record has left a

Political Meetings Scheduled Today.

HARRY OLSON.

First ward—Garrett theater, noon; 1440 Otis building, 3 p. m.

Twenty-sixth ward—Haweswood club, Ashland and Wilson avenues, 4:30 p. m.

Nineteenth ward—Lodge clubhouse, Taylor street and Racine avenue; Henry Booth house, Fourteenth place and Union avenue.

Fourth ward—Salem church, 3519 Princeton avenue.

Thirty-third ward—Austin Masonic temple, Fulton street and North Central avenue.

Twenty-eighth ward—Benedict school, Fairfield avenue and Shubert street.

Twenty-seventh ward—Myrtle Masonic temple, 4040 Irving Park boulevard.

Belmont hall, Belmont avenue and Clark street.

West Side Coliseum, 1221 Blue Island avenue.

JACOB A. HEY.

Twenty-fifth ward—Hamilton hall, 4743 Broadway, 8 p. m.

Twenty-eighth ward—St. Luke's Methodist church Western avenue and Coblens street, 8 p. m.

Final meeting at Women's Day headquarters in Hotel La Salle, 2 to 4 p. m.

CARTER H. HARRISON.

First ward—Princess theater, noon; Grand opera house, noon; Coliseum, Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue, night.

Sixteenth ward—Jewish Educational alliance, 1248 North Wood street, Mayor Harrison will lead grand march 11:30 p. m.

Twenty-third ward—Reception to Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, 2025 Cleveland avenue.

Thirtieth ward—Visitation hall, Fifty-fourth place and Peoria street.

Thirty-first ward—St. Anne's auditorium, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets.

Thirty-third ward—Logan Square auditorium, Kedzie and Milwaukee avenues. Mayor Harrison will lead the grand march at 11 p. m.

Thirty-fifth ward—Robert Spang school, Madison and Pine streets.

ROBERT M. SWEITZER.

Exchange building, Union stock yards, 10:30 a. m.

Columbia theater, noon.

Ninth ward—South Syrian temple, 1307 Michigan avenue.

Tenth ward—Netherwood hall, Marshfield avenue and Taylor street.

Twenty-fifth ward—Morris avenue theater, Morris avenue station, Rogers Park.

Thirty-second ward—Neighborhood hall, Sixty-seventh and May streets.

Fifth ward—University hall, Thirty-third street and Archer avenue.

good deal to be desired, but the league recommends him for support as against Goodman.

Twenty-first Ward.

Democratic—Ald. Ellis Geiger is seeking re-nomination. Voters should concentrate on Geiger.

Republican—Charles T. Funk, 1205 North La Salle street; partner in Fine Arts Novelty company. Appears to be the best qualified.

Twenty-second Ward.

Democratic—William P. Ellison, 700 North North avenue, undertaker; substantial citizen with good business and personal reputation.

Twenty-third Ward.

Republican—Thomas O. Wallace, 3423 Orchard street, real estate; is clearly better qualified.

Twenty-fourth Ward.

Democratic—Ald. August Krumholz's record leaves much to be desired, but he is believed to be the best qualified of the four candidates.

Republican—Herman E. Gault, 2180 Racine street, retail hardware dealer; substantial citizen of good personal and business reputation.

Twenty-fifth Ward (Long Term).

Republican—Ald. Henry D. Capitani is clearly entitled to re-nomination.

Progressive—Harper E. Osborn, 1820 Lam Avenue, lawyer, is better qualified.

Twenty-fifth Ward (Short Term).

Republican—Lewis S. Eaton, 4103 Clarendon avenue, lawyer, is better qualified.

Progressive—Gaylord A. Wesver, 815 Montrose boulevard, traveling salesman; much better qualified.

Twenty-sixth Ward.

Democratic—John Oberg, 4800 North Winchester avenue, secretary and treasurer Diamond Motor and Livery company; good personal and business reputation.

Republican—Ald. William F. Lippe; record and service clearly entitle him to re-nomination.

Twenty-seventh Ward.
Democratic—Ald. J. Holka, 2024 North Central Park avenue; easily the best qualified of the three candidates.

Republican—Charles H. Bloch, 4803 North Kildare avenue; voters are urged to concentrate their support on Bloch.

Twenty-eighth Ward.
Democratic—Samuel Wheelan, 5429 South Seeley avenue, linotype operator, Drivers' Journal; the league advises Democratic voters to unite on Wheelan.

Thirty-first Ward.
Republican—Ald. James A. Kearns' qualifications and council record clearly entitle him to united support.

Thirty-second Ward.
Republican—Ald. Albert J. Fisher's long and faithful service in the council and his excellent qualifications clearly entitle him to re-nomination.

Thirty-third Ward.
Republican—Robert M. Buck, 5707 West Erie street; employed as secretary by Sanitary District Trustees Clark and Pauling; public spirited man of honesty, intelligence, and force. Voters are urged to vote for him.

Thirty-fifth Ward.
Democratic—John S. Clark, 4300 Grand avenue, son of former Ald. John Clark. Democrats are advised to support Clark.

HELMAR
Turkish Cigarettes

10¢

QUALITY
NO PREMIUMS

WILLIAM ZUETTEL
Room 1111,
19 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

DO YOU
PAY RENT?

Wanted—The address of every rent payer who would like to own his own home. One who would like to live in a near-by suburb on the Burlington Railroad. I have something that will particularly interest you. No obligation and no personal interview unless specially desired. The man who pays rent is like the man walking around a circle. He never gets anywhere.

WILLIAM ZUETTEL
Room 1111,
19 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Hotel Service For
Men Who Drink

We provide the comfort, luxuries and up-to-the-minute service of the best hotels for those who take the Neal Treatment for the disease condition caused by using DRINK OR DRUGS. Our institute is run like a first-class club and those who come here find an atmosphere of refinement and convenience second to none. Not like a hospital. Here you can rid yourself of that terrible disease that is sapping brain and body—for alcoholism is a disease and can be conquered as other diseases of the body are cured. The Neal Three Day Treatment has been adopted and used by a great national government because it has proved its value. We should be glad to send you full particulars free if you will address head Neal Institute, 811-T, East 40th St., Chicago (Phone Oakland 430).

Neal Institutes in 60 Principal Cities.

To the People of Chicago

I am a candidate for re-election as Mayor of Chicago.

Opposed to me are all the vicious elements which prospered and fattened upon the unwary until I broke their rule and destroyed their influence.

Seeking my defeat are those public utility corporations whose efforts to profit at the expense of the taxpayers have been frustrated.

Arrayed against me is a well-organized, heavily financed and conscienceless coterie, representatives of big business, working energetically with the overlords of the corrupt and the criminal.

During my service as mayor I have

1—Secured universal transfers on all surface and elevated car lines and a five cent fare to all parts of Chicago.

2—Reduced the telephone and electric lighting and current rates.

3—Reduced the price of gas from eighty-five cents to eighty cents (a further reduction to sixty-eight cents is now in the courts).

4—Effected a reduction of ten per cent in water rates.

There are under construction

1—The Outer Harbor.

2—The Tuberculosis Hospital.

3—The Contagious Disease Hospital.

4—The Municipal Garbage Reduction Plant.

5—The South Chicago Incineration Plant.

6—The Clarendon Avenue Bathing Beach.

7—The Municipal Shops and Foundry.

8—Twelve Bascule and Fixed Bridges.

In addition, plans have been made for park development from Park Row to Jackson Park, for the widening of Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street, and the agreement made for the Union Station Terminal.

These facts are set forth merely as suggestions of accomplishment. My record in Chicago, both public and private, is open and clean. I was born here, have lived my life among you and believe that I have served you faithfully and competently.

I have asked Mr. Sweitzer where he stands on the vice, gas, traction and many other important questions. So far he has made no reply. You may draw your own conclusions.

In this connection I ask a comparison of my record with that of my principal opponent for nomination. Is there anything in his four years' occupancy of public office to warrant the belief that he will measure up to the responsibilities of the place he seeks? He stands as the representative of the corporate interests that seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the people.

I stand upon my record and in the interests of good citizenship and honest government. With the desire to prevent a backward step in the progress of this great City of Chicago I ask your votes and your support.

CARTER H. HARRISON

It is essential that you vote at the Primaries, Tuesday, February 23
Polls open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY BALLOT FOR MAYOR

Vote for One

- ☐ ROBERT M. SWEITZER
☐ FRANK J. WILSON
☒ CARTER H. HARRISON
☐ THOMAS O'DWYER
☐ JOHN J. GERAGHTY
☐ RUSSELL P. BUTLER
☐ PETER J. O'REILLY
☐ JAMES TRAYNOR



**\$62.50 From Chicago
and Return**
Daily March 1st to November 30th

This rate permits visiting without any additional railroad fare the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, (open every day during 1915), and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, (open February 20 to December 4); also, stopover at Denver, with free side trip to Colorado Springs, and stopover at Salt Lake City, if your ticket is routed

Union Pacific Salt Lake Route

Los Angeles Limited and Pacific Limited, through daily trains from Chicago to the very heart of Southern California. This great system carries dining cars on all California trains, obviating the necessity of leaving train to eat.

Insist on the Best It Costs No More

To plan your trip intelligently, you should have booklet just issued, "California and the Expositions," giving hotel and restaurant rates and all data necessary to make up your itinerary economically. This book is free; all you have to do is write.

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Address 141-143
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115 W. Adams St.
Tel. Randolph 1770

DUNNE HOLDS MAYOR AS CITY TRUE CHAMP

Governor Urges Voters
nominate Harrison
His Record.

Gov. Edward F. Dunne, made his first speech of the majority at the Forum hall, Forty-third and Calumet avenues, last night, in nomination and reflection of Harrison, "purely on his record." The governor said that he knew Mr. Harrison and Mr. Sweitzer well both men personally, but that of this kind personal feeling he put aside.

"I have always reserved the exercise my privilege as a citizen," said the governor, "and active part in the majority of the highest duties imposed on duty of doing every honorable thing to aid the city we all love so well. I have arrived at my opinion whom I shall support for many campaigns. Personalities were not to enter into that decision. For myself I tried to see what my duty was—my duty to the citizenship of Chicago. I let one answer—support Carter H. Harrison."

Not Always with May. "Mr. Harrison and I have agreed on every question of public duty. We have had differences and we have straightened them out straightforwardly." "But as between Mr. Harrison and myself there is but one thing that is to reflect your present and ability in this line Mr. Harrison and I are to be preferred. He has not been equal in any of the United States. From the time he began his public career as Chicago alderman, he has been the champion of the people of Chicago. He has fought our battles fearlessly and bravely."

Mayor Harrison has not only the work that has eradicated the vice from Chicago, but he has been a stone wall between the city and the public service corporation sought to exploit Chicago. "It is necessary that we speak here tonight, although we have women present. Women are not to be feared and they must attack these things fearlessly. And I want to say that Carter H. Harrison has been the champion of the people of Chicago for all its history, shown by his record that he is lighter against powerful enemies would exploit the weak and could be the frailties of many."

"In dealing with the governor Harrison's record has been very best and highest. He has at any time, at any place along to be your protector and to be as good as your life."

"If there is any gratitude of voters of good service, then I the voters of Chicago not only nominate Carter H. Harrison, but that they will reflect an overwhelming majority."

Makes Two Other Speeches. Gov. Dunne also spoke in the seventh ward, urging the voters to support Mayor Harrison. Former County Treasurer O'Connell presided at the meeting in the Sixth ward. The meeting was held in the street facing the governor Mr. O'Connell minded the large number of women that Gov. Dunne was the signed the woman suffrage bill possible for them to take a campaign.

The governor in referring smilingly explained that he signed the bill women could run for governor.

Final
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Sal

It's your last
winter. Last
match up you
to save on

EN

DUNNE HOLDS UP MAYOR AS CITY'S TRUE CHAMPION

Governor Urges Voters to Re-nominate Harrison on His Record.

Gov. Edward F. Dunne, making his first speech of the mayoralty campaign at the Forum hall, Forty-third street and Belmont avenue, last night, urged the nomination and reelection of Mayor Harrison, "purely on his record."

"I have always reserved the right to exercise my privilege as a citizen of Chicago," said the governor, "and take an active part in the mayoralty campaign. Though governor of this great state, one of the highest duties imposed on me is the duty of doing every honorable thing I can to aid the city we all love so well."

"I have arrived at my decision as to whom I shall support for mayor in this campaign. Personalities were not permitted to enter into that decision in any way. For myself I tried to see clearly that my duty was—my duty to myself and the citizenship of Chicago. There was but one answer—support Carter H. Harrison."

Not Always with Mayor.
"Mr. Harrison and I have not always agreed on every question of public policy. We have had differences and we have expressed those differences openly and respectfully."

"But as between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Sweitzer there is but one thing to do and that is to reflect your present mayor."

"By training, education, experience, and ability in this line Mr. Harrison is far and away to be preferred. His record has not been equaled in any other city in the United States. From the time that he began his public career as mayor of Chicago eighteen years ago down to the present he has been the champion of the rights of the people of Chicago. He has fought your battles fearlessly and honestly."

"Mayor Harrison has not only directed the work that has eradicated much of the vice from Chicago, but he has stood as a stone wall between the citizens and the public service corporations that sought to exploit Chicago."

Necessary to Speak Plainly.
"It is necessary that we speak plainly here tonight, although we have so many enemies present. Women are now in politics and they must attack these problems bravely. And I want to say to you that Carter H. Harrison has stood for the home, for all its sanctity, and he has shown by his record that he is a fearless fighter against powerful enemies who would exploit the weak and commercialize the frailties of many."

"In dealing with the corporations Mayor Harrison's record has been of 248 very best and highest. He has not failed at any time, at any place along the road, to be your protector and to battle courageously for your welfare."

"If there is any gratitude and appreciation of good service, then I know that the voters of Chicago not only will re-nominate Carter H. Harrison next Tuesday, but that they will reflect him with an overwhelming majority."

Makes Two Other Speeches.
Gov. Dunne also spoke in the Sixth and Eleventh wards, urging the voters to support Mayor Harrison.

Former County Treasurer William L. O'Connell presided at the Forum hall meeting in the Sixth ward. The hall was jammed to the doors and an overflow meeting was held in the street. In introducing the governor Mr. O'Connell reminded the large number of women present that Gov. Dunne was the man who signed the woman suffrage bill that made it possible for them to take part in this campaign.

The governor in referring to the law suit explained that although he signed the bill women could not vote for him for governor.

AID OLSON, PLEA OF JANE ADDAMS

Hull House Head Appeals to Voters to Support the Judge.

HE PRAISES THE WOMEN

Turner hall, at North Clark street and Chicago avenue, seldom has had a larger crowd within its walls than assembled there last night to greet Judge Harry Olson, fusion candidate for mayor, and others, who are working to bring about his nomination. Employers and turned stood on the main stairway and turned away hundreds who wished to hear the candidate, and finally one of the smaller halls was opened and an overflow meeting was held there.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull house was one of the speakers, and she made an appeal to the voters in behalf of Judge Olson. She sees in the election of the judge an opportunity to forge ahead in Chicago by leaps and bounds. She said:

"The success of the mayor court, the Moral court, and the Court of Domestic Relations is the great testimonial to Judge Olson for what he has been doing for Chicago. These courts typify his attitude toward public service. He is a humane and fine man. He has done so much for humanity in the past that he should be given a chance to do much more as mayor of Chicago."

Olson Pays Tribute to Women.
Judge Olson, in his speech last night, paid a tribute to the good influence of women in politics and discussed the transportation problem.

"Young men and women will vote in this election with a broader realization of their civic responsibility than Chicago people have ever known," said Judge Olson. "I believe that the coming of women into politics has changed our entire political viewpoint. I believe that the women already have raised the tone of politics in Chicago."

"Any citizen who doubts this can find out for himself that it is true, just as I have found it out, going about the city night after night addressing tremendous meetings."

Big Attendance of Women.
The attendance of women at these meetings is marked and the close attention which they give to what is being said is most inspiring."

Representative Medill McCormick was another speaker. As a Progressive he urged Republicans. If they cared for the rehabilitation of their once great party, to get behind Judge Olson and make a doubly sure his nomination next Tuesday. He said the judge was the only candidate on whom the Republicans, Progressives, and nonpartisans could unite, and that without the help of the Progressives no Republican candidate could be elected.

THOMPSON LISTS WHAT HE WILL DO IF ELECTED MAYOR.

G. O. P. Candidate Summarizes His Campaign Pledges and Assures Voters He Will Keep Them All.

William Hale Thompson in practically winding up his speaking campaign last night summarized the pledges he has made to the voters of Chicago and which, he says, he will carry out if nominated and elected. He said:

"This is what the citizens of Chicago have a right to expect and this I will do if nominated and elected mayor:

"I will enforce the laws in accordance with my oath of office.

"I will suppress crime, drive the crooks out of Chicago, and make the streets safe for men, women, and children. I will protect women from insults in public places.

"I will take steps for immediate betterment of the street car service.

"I will provide for cleaner streets. I will put the public schools under a business administration, giving the mothers a greater representation on the board of education. I will cause the gymnasium in the public schools to be kept open all day and in the evening for the benefit of the public.

"I will inaugurate more playgrounds. I will economically and effectively handle all garbage and waste matter. I will lead to resurrect the spirit of 'I Will' for a greater Chicago."

DEMOCRAT RACE FOR MAYOR HOT; VOTERS GUESSING

Sweitzer Strong with Roger Sullivan's Machine Behind Him.

(Continued from first page.)

000 office holders whose jobs—in spite of civil service—depend largely on his success. He has control of the police force.

He is admitted to be as shrewd a political manager as Chicago has ever produced. He has captured a huge railroad vote by means of an understanding that the electrification of railroad terminals shall be postponed. He has bid for the votes of the 12,000 or more street car and elevated railroad employees by declaring in a message to the city council that they are notoriously "underpaid and overworked," and suggesting that some part of the city's traction fund might be used in providing pensions for them. He has won the endorsement of the United Societies, which means the liquor interests, through the activities of some of his lieutenants.

Recognizes the Women.
On the other hand—though somewhat unwillingly, perhaps—he has recognized the active participation of women in politics by appointing them to important offices.

He has always carefully cultivated the voters of the various foreign nationalities. He has given each of these groups good representation in his official cabinet. A large part of his time for the last four years has been spent in building up a strong personal political machine.

Harrison is particularly strong with business men, and not least with big business men. They know exactly what to expect from him. He will not spring any radical change on them.

A Sure Winner—but—
On form and past performance, as the race horse men say, Harrison is a sure winner—but—

Harrison has never been up against a real fight in his life before, say the equally wise observers who are convinced that Sweitzer is a sure winner at the primary. Four years ago there were three Democratic candidates in the field. The vote was: Harrison, 55,000; Dunne, 33,500; and Graham, 38,500. Harrison just slipped through by a trifle over 1,500 votes. And the men who gave him that tiny plurality are fighting against him now. This is the first time that the mayor has really measured his strength against anything like a united opposition.

The Sweitzer forces have an organization which covers every precinct in the city. It has just been through the senatorial campaign, in which it piled up a plurality of more than 55,000 in Chicago for Roger Sullivan, and is in good working order.

Sweitzer's German Name.
As mayor, Harrison has made enemies of some of the most powerful men in the party. More than half of the politicians who are really able to deliver votes are against him. Several of the big Democratic wards, which have given Harrison his victories in the past, will turn him down on Tuesday.

The mere fact that Sweitzer has a German name will be worth thousands of votes to him in the present state of the public mind in Chicago.

Most important of all, the "Feel" of the campaign is against Harrison. That is a condition hard to describe,

but it is really the best indication of all to people who are wise. A Sweitzer victory is in the air. The feeling seems to be widespread that Harrison has held the job long enough; that he has failed to make good so far as the public is concerned. Perhaps without any solid reason behind it, the mayor is somehow blamed because so many people are out of work. His recent action in shifting, for political reasons, a considerable number of police captains and other officials has done him harm with the force as a whole.

Time Ripe for Change.
Then, too, Chicago is ripe and ready for a change, for a reaction, if you please. However tardily and reluctantly, Mayor Harrison has joined in with the reformers who have wiped out the segregated vice district and scattered "houses of call" all over the residence districts. He has, more or less unwillingly, followed the reformers in taking other steps of which the cosmopolitan population of Chicago does not, I think, approve.

Sweitzer's record, so far as it goes, is all in his favor. He has no long list of unkept promises as a public servant to rise and plague him. It is impossible to pin anything on him.

If I am any judge of political conditions, Sweitzer is a certain winner—but—

BLOW AT ELECTION INQUIRY.
Senate Body's Attitude Precludes Action in Illinois and Pennsylvania This Session.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—An effort was made today in the senate committee on privileges and elections to reconstitute the Norris resolution for an investigation of the Illinois and Pennsylvania elections, but failed. Senator Williams, chairman, announced that he will not call another meeting of the committee before next Friday. This announcement practically precludes any action at this session which will start the investigations.

Feb. 22

First in Wear and first in ease, and first on the feet of your countrymen.

12,000,000 pairs sold last year.

Interwoven TOE-HEEL

MOTHERS, DO THIS—

When the Children Cough, Rub Musterole on Throats and Chests

No telling how soon the symptoms may develop into croup, or worse. And then when you're glad you have a jar of MUSTEROLE at hand to give prompt, sure relief. It does not blister.

As first aid and a certain remedy there's nothing like MUSTEROLE. Thousands of mothers know it. You should keep a jar in the house.

It is the remedy for adults, too. Relieves Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Headache, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Chills, Frosted Feet and Colds on the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50. Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

MUSTEROLE

Infection!
Little hurts often cause serious ailments—sometimes Blood Poison. Germ infection is a danger always present. Safety First! Kill the germ—prevent infection by using

SLOAN'S LINIMENT
The Great Antiseptic. Good for cuts, sores, sore throat, bruises, swellings, scratches and bites of animals. Buy a bottle to-day. As all dealers. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., Phila. & St. Louis

Straphangers! Taxpayers! Citizens!

Five times you have put the present mayor into office on his promise to give you good street car service. Have you got it? Five times he has promised you "rapid transit and seats for everybody." Have you got it?

Through five terms in office—for twelve years—he has promised better police protection, better service, more economy, in every city department. Have you got it? Isn't it about time to protest these worthless promissory notes and refuse to renew them?

This question touches your pocket and your personal safety as well as your comfort on the street cars, for you are all taxpayers in one way or another. Read these official facts and figures on what you pay for running the city and what you get for it.

What You Pay What You Get

Expenditures of the city of Chicago for all purposes increased, with the city's growth, 27 per cent in total and 14 per cent per capita in six years, under Dunne and Busse. Under this mayor in four years, the city's expenses have increased 80 per cent in total and 63 per cent per capita. This means that cost of city government under this mayor, to every man, woman and child, is growing more than four times faster than it did under his predecessors. What do you get for it? Read these official city figures and then read the crime record at the right.

YEAR	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES	BUDGET MADE UNDER
1906	\$39,340,389.29	\$ 19.63	Dunne
1907	45,322,366.78	22.13	"
1908	47,955,529.53	22.39	Busse
1909	46,822,524.41	21.81	"
1910	50,575,574.83	23.14	"
1911	49,941,462.87	22.40	"
1912	56,338,734.22	24.55	Harrison
1913	59,466,149.62	25.36	"
1914	70,359,605.27	29.40	"
1915	89,800,005.00	36.65	"

X Appropriations. O On basis of 2,450,000 population.

The official records of the police department show that from the time the present mayor went out of office in April, 1905, crime in Chicago decreased under Dunne and Busse. From the day he came back into office in April, 1911, crime has steadily increased. In his last four years burglaries have increased 85 per cent; holdups, 200 per cent; murders, 71 per cent. Chicago spends more of its income on its police than any other large American city. Here is Chicago's crime record for these last ten years:

YEAR	1 crime to each 166 persons	UNDER MAYOR
1905	1 " " " 186 "	Dunne
1906	1 " " " 186 "	"
1907	1 " " " 181 "	Busse
1908	1 " " " 190 "	"
1909	1 " " " 201 "	"
1910	1 " " " 204 "	"
1911	1 " " " 191 "	Harrison
1912	1 " " " 176 "	"
1913	1 " " " 163 "	"
1914	1 " " " 148 "	"

By your vote at the primaries next Tuesday, open the way to getting what you pay for.

My Motto Is Chicago's Motto, "I Will"

My promissory notes to the people will be met on time, not renewed

I will eliminate "bunk" from city business and the discussion thereof.

I will take up the entire transportation question at the beginning of my term, not near the end of it.

I will exhaust every power of existing ordinances to force good service from the traction companies.

I will get new ordinances for enforcing the public's right to good transportation if the present ones are inadequate.

I will use the best talent to be had to make definite subway plans for early submission to vote of the people.

I will make street cars public conveniences, not private vehicles for a return trip to the city hall.

I will kick politics out of the police department and keep the police out of politics.

I will give the police force a chance to do the legitimate police work it is paid for.

I will give the people full time every day in faithful service.

I will establish the "open door" policy in the mayor's office and in all city offices.

I will abolish private keys to the mayor's side door and cut the private telephone lines into city departments.

I will eliminate the "check kiting" methods, characteristic of shady "promoters," from the city's financial operations.

I will see to it that public work authorized by the people is promptly pushed to completion.

I will make the entire city government a public servant instead of a private pasture for the mayor, his political ring, and his pet corporation lawyers and contractors.

I will abolish "the full garbage pail" before asking the city to spend millions on the "jitney bus."

I will abolish traffic in school sites and drive political grafters from school board offices.

I will promote "safety first" for Chicago's men, women and children in their homes and on the streets, not "safety first" for the burglar, the pickpocket and the holdup-man.

Twice before, I have been a candidate for public office and twice elected. For four years I have held public office. Every act of mine, in public or private life, has been under the microscope. My record in citizenship, in business and in public office is a guaranty that I can and will make good every promise I have uttered. Therefore I ask you to vote for me at the primary election next Tuesday, for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago.

Robert M. Sweitzer

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

LAST DAY

Final Cut of the Season

9 O'Clock Tonight Chicago's Biggest Clothing Sale Passes Into History

It's your last opportunity to save on the suit or overcoat you'll need next winter. Last Day to buy finest dress clothes under price. Last Day to match up your suit with extra trousers at wonderful savings. Last Day to save on boys' clothes.

ENTIRE WINTER STOCK REDUCED

Jumping Rope on a Wobbly Deck

[Copyright: 1916: By Lillian Russell.]

READ somewhere that "it is wise and kind to be somewhat blind." It is a charitable sentiment, but it is a little extent, too, to be altogether. If you continually look for flaws in others, and will not give assistance comment upon them, you have acquired a disagreeable habit. However, you close your eyes to the defects in others you are liable to blind to your own deficiencies. You really ought to keep your eyes wide open, and through viewing the shortcomings of others and disposition to eliminate defects from your own appearance and personality. If you actually shut your eyes to the flaws in others you lose your sense of comparison. But you make comparisons and benefit through the making without commenting on them.

* *

Hot Water and Lemon.

Feeling that I had far too much to do for my height, I tried several ways of ridding myself of some of it. The method which proved successful was to keep my balance on the "deck" reduced

Exercise and Change of Diet.

I reduced my weight thirty-five pounds in four months by change in diet and exercise and daily warm baths. I had been in the habit of eating deserts smothered with cream, so decided to eliminate cream and butter from my diet.

I ate only bran and whole wheat bread, found them not so fattening as such food

"So great a man as Daniel Webster said he never failed to attend the Church on the Sabbath, wherever he might be, because there was no preacher so indifferent whose message did not contain some suggestion to help him."—DR. J. P. BRUSHINGHAM, South Park M. E. Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith of place will give a dinner this evening the Washington birthplace that takes place this the Saddle and Cycle club. Mr. Franklin Remington of New York the guests of honor.

Members of the Sunbeam Hotel Miss Perris Rollins as president Mary Holabird as chairman and guests, will give their annual at the Hotel La Salle this morning.

LARGE

SELECTION of paintings to be shown at the annual exhibition of the Chicago artists was finished today. Out of 1,295 submitted to the jury, impaneled by the Chicago Society of Artists, 500 were chosen, including fifty-five

Five galleries in the art, in
house the paintings from Mar
One gallery has been reserve
ture. Smaller space and a high
for admission makes this
hibit more exclusive than tho
years.

The official list of selectio
been made public, but it is
that several of the younger
the city have won a place at
Two trustees of the art is
again understood to have w
They are Edward B. Butler a

work was first shown last year and is represented.

Among the others whose work was approved are Karl A. Bucher, Emma Lucile Hartharth, Arvid Frederick Victor Poole, and Bernaud.

The jury which selected this was made up of Adam Emory Frank G. Logan, Frederic C. Edgar S. Cameron, Frank Emma Lucile Hartharth, Frederick K. and Albert H. Krehbiel. The

Hotel
Room
Permit

Twenty was composed of Gilbe
Nellie V. Walker, and Emil
Three and a half days was a
work of examining the works

Dunne Addresses Phi
The fiftieth anniversary b
annual election of officers of
Alumni association of the Phi
fraternity were held last eve
Hotel La Salle. More than 14
Representing thirty chapters,
Gov. Edward F. Dunne and

Telegrams of felicitation were received from Secretary Tumulty expressing regret that President Wilson was unable to attend and from Senator William J. Bryan.

* * *

"Newsie" Grein to G

Orders were given yesterday for the engraving of the cup to be the most successful of the past year, "old newsboys' day." It was the name of Joseph Grein, former owner of the News, and will be presented to him in the near future.

The final figures on the pre day will be completed today. The \$8,000 mark will be reached.

* *

Irvin Cobb to Tell
Irvin S. Cobb, a member of the Saturday Evening Post, three illustrious tales tonight and tomorrow after Auditorium theater on what front in the European war mention pictures of war as given.

Society and Entertainments

American Woman

Cares for Belgians.

NE of the interesting features of the English women for their soldiers at the front is the circle that has been organized by Mrs. Sidney R. Heap, a former Chicago girl.

The daughter of Mrs. Heap, who is now in the service of the Red Cross, is in the front line of the war.

Mrs. Heap, whose home is in Monticello, England, with a part of her family in Wales and a part in England, has now on her estate the families of Belgian soldiers, several of whom held positions with the Belgian government.

Throughout the winter Mrs. Heap has been working for the comfort of the soldiers in the front line.

Only recently, tired of the tedious work of building counting stocks by hand, Mrs. Heap has purchased a knitting machine, "made in America."

It was found it a most desirable possession. It turns out several dozen pairs of socks in a day.

Mrs. Heap is spending the week end in the forest, having gone out last evening to a dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Heap.

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MISS DOROTHY M. WEBSTER

THE Misses Dorothy and Grace Webster, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Webster of 3720 Sheridan road, will receive on Monday afternoon from 3 until 5 o'clock.

Invitations for 200 guests have been issued. The guests will be seated in the dining room of the Webster home.

The Webster home is a beautiful one. It was built by Mr. Webster in 1905. It is a two-story house with a large garden.

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Hats Off Edict Rules

at Mrs. Glessner's.

THE members of Mrs. John J. Glessner's Monday morning reading class, which for twenty years has been a feature of south side society, have met with a great adventure this winter.

It is needless perhaps to describe here the beauties of this Monday class, the smartly arranged women who file in from half past 10 onwards, the glossy furs, the becoming hats, the latest importation in work bags over the arm.

"Toujours l'avenue" is present and not only is the latest reading provided by Mrs. Horace Kennedy, but a delightful informal luncheon is offered by the hospitable hostess, whose Prairie avenue mansion at Eighteenth street has the fine, hardy lines of a Roman stronghold.

The class, numbering about forty or fifty, sits around the long library. This fall, simultaneously with the stirring order to unbonnet all patrons of the Symphony concert, came the request that members of the Monday class should remove their hats during the morning.

This created one of the greatest sensations Prairie avenue has ever known, for the hat of the woman who has ordered her household stocked over her mail, telephoned several times, and been to market, all before 10 o'clock, usually covers a multitude of sins of omission.

But, trying as it was, the ground rules have obtained, and careful observers say that the women of Prairie avenue are now much better clothed than formerly.

Although the unbonneting rule does not extend to the boxes at the Friday concert—and how one does enjoy those women in the loges whose hats and hairpins are not dropping to the floor every minute—it is noticeable that Mrs. Glessner always sits hatless in her box.

She has brought much life to the staid party by the immunity to which her location entitles her.

The north side Thursday morning class, which has the same reading course as the south side, met at Mrs. Thomas Hinde's in Astor street on Thursday.

The reading this winter has included the remarkable memoirs of Countess Landi, a book prohibited in Europe, which was given to Mrs. Horace Kennedy while abroad last summer.

Countess Landi, a most beautiful woman in the 30s, is, according to her memoirs, the daughter of Emperor Franz Josef and the late Empress Elisabeth.

The emperor and empress decided to bring her up outside the peculiar restrictions of the Austrian court, which prevented them from freely seeing their own children.

The countess was brought up like a mere Austrian noblewoman, and married, seeing her parents frequently. She now lives in England and is a friend of Mrs. Harry Gordon Selfridge, in whose drawing room Mrs. Hinde, Mrs. Stanley, McCormick's brilliant mother, met her last year.

The countess has children who play with the younger Selfridge children. Mrs. Dexter, in a recent interesting letter to Mrs. Selfridge's sister, Mrs. Chandler, said she had often seen Empress Elisabeth of Austria, and that, outside of a very perfect resemblance, there was not a doubt in her countess's mind that she was her daughter, when she moved with a grace and dignity that was Imperial in itself, into the salons of Yarmborough house.

A play by Kenneth S. Goodman that greatly diverted the audience was read at one of the last classes.

It is here necessary to apologize. It will be asserted that all this talk about literature has nothing to do with the concert. It is Mr. Converse who has linked the two. His music and his story are inseparable.

His claim to the use of modern musical idiom did not seem especially convincing. It did not seem "modern." His result, at any rate, was interesting and not unimpressive, though it leaned rather heavily for support on literature and morals.

Two other numbers on the program, "Delius' 'Brigg Fair,' an English rhapsody, and the 'Midsummer Wake,' by Arden, have had one presentation each by the orchestra. The first went over to a fascinating English folk song for its inspiration, the second to continental folk song. The first was subtler and more interesting, partly because the basic lay in less obvious emotions than humor, which formed the chief foundation of the last.

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MUSIC and FILM LAND

The Symphony Concert.

Nineteenth program by the Chicago Symphony orchestra given at Orchestra hall, Friday afternoon, Feb. 19, 1915. The program:

Overture, "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).
Symphony, B flat minor (B. A. S.).
Adagio cantabile.
Menuetto; allegro.
Finale: Presto.
Symphonic poem, "Ornstein" Opus 30.
Symphony in D major, Opus 44, Goldmark.
English rhapsody, "Brigg Fair" (Delius).
"Midsummer Wake" (Arden).
Rhapsody in D major, Opus 44, Goldmark.

BY RONALD WEBSTER.

MEN have claimed for music in the past, diverse specific virtues besides the general one of strong cultural power. Among them might be enumerated its influence over rampant barbarity and its encouragement to indulge in battle.

But from viewing a concert program now a simple barbarian might believe that its chief purpose is the spread of literary and historical knowledge in an agreeable manner. It is remarkable how the straight literary culture might have been derived from yesterday's concert.

Besides learning that Sappho's reputation for liberality in matters of morals was in all probability a myth, and that the Scandinavian countries with song, dance, and carousal (the Mexicans celebrate the same day by bathing), the audience was initiated into the mysteries of the religion of Zoroaster.

The presentation of the beauties of the fall of the Persian Lucifer was made in Frederick Shepherd Converse's symphonic poem, "Ornstein," which was given in Chicago for the first time.

Mr. Converse, in a statement reprinted in the program notes, admits not only the strength of the program but also the struggle between the Persian gods of light and darkness, but also the internal struggle between good and evil passions in the human breast.

Thus it will be perceived that Mr. Converse's music has a moral, a literary, and a musical value. His literary background he fills out musically in the greatest detail. It was possible to follow the incidents of the "plot" with confidence and accuracy.

The music is evidently not a representation of what he felt after he had finished studying the religion of Zoroaster, but a more or less exact representation of what he learned.

It is here necessary to apologize. It will be asserted that all this talk about literature has nothing to do with the concert. It is Mr. Converse who has linked the two. His music and his story are inseparable.

His claim to the use of modern musical idiom did not seem especially convincing. It did not seem "modern." His result, at any rate, was interesting and not unimpressive, though it leaned rather heavily for support on literature and morals.

Two other numbers on the program, "Delius' 'Brigg Fair,' an English rhapsody, and the 'Midsummer Wake,' by Arden, have had one presentation each by the orchestra. The first went over to a fascinating English folk song for its inspiration, the second to continental folk song. The first was subtler and more interesting, partly because the basic lay in less obvious emotions than humor, which formed the chief foundation of the last.

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FLICKERINGS

From the FILM LAND

by Kittu Kelly.

"AN AMATEUR PRODIGAL."

John Andrews, Joseph Byron Totten, John Andrews, Joseph Byron Totten, John Andrews, Joseph Byron Totten.

AFTER overlooking the overtones coincidence upon which Albert Payson Terhune built his magazine story, much enjoyment may be gleaned from it for it is delightfully done, chiefly by Joseph Byron Totten, a comparative newcomer to the screen, who depicts rather more than he acts. One would like to see him act, however, for he has a clean cut personality which he uses crisply and effectively, making of it a genuine screen pleasure. He is rather an unusual type, too.

The coincidence upon which the story depends, slack starts in when a ne'er do well goes furnace tending at a hotel in which a man wearing the same name is a guest. The ne'er do well left before, after trying to burgle his name shaver, very early in the game, as it were, that his letter from home, telling of his mother's illness, reached the rich young bachelor instead of himself.

The rich young bachelor, being a blameless youth, was puzzled over his apparent neglect of a family he knew nothing about, but when an urgent telegram begging him to come home before the mother dies reaches him, he quickly decided to take upon himself the rôle of amateur prodigal and go "home" to see what he could do about it.

He managed very well, the mother being blind and the sister having been only a small child when he left home, and so they had a very satisfactory quietus, in which the mother died happily, the sister told the bills, and the sister gave him value received, for, of course, he fell in love with the girl, and, alas, dividing that he was not her brother, with him.

It is a pleasant little story at bottom and it is most pleasantly done by the principals. In spite of its improbability, it is what we are secretly hungry for in pictures, as well as in books and plays, though we may not be aware of it.

Reel Fellows Plan Big Frolic.

The Reel Fellows club is making elaborate arrangements for its initial pretentious function, fully titled as "a café chantant, cabaret, and grand ball," to be held on Monday night at the Hotel Sherman.

There is to be much in the way of special entertainment, and besides that special guests in the way of lights on the local stage, among them Julian Eltinge from "The Crinoline Girl," Miss Marilyn Miller and Miss Jane Eldridge from "The Passing Show," and Ernest Truex from "The Dummy." The local motion picture studios will contribute many visitors likewise.

A feature of the evening will be the attempt at making a moving picture of the ball itself, a thing so far never done with anything but a studio set.

The club officers expect a large attendance at the festivity.

Du Barry on State Street.

The Bijou Dram on State street will devote next week to the Kleine production of "Du Barry," containing principally Mrs. Leslie Carter.

DEATH NOTICES.

DEATH NOTICES.

ANNBY—Robert M

ROULSTON HALTS SITE DEAL, TRAILS OPTION OWNERS

Mysterious Buyers
When Board Gets Ap
In Lewdale

SAME TROUBLE HERET

Tactics such as those which sties investigation by the board of education and the city council two have been uncovered again in with the purchase of school property in Lawndale.

Another investigation may Robert J. Rouletson, chairman of the committee, announced that it will be a public hearing in regard to it. He found that persons who had been in getting out of the property in the vicinity of Humboldt, and Ogden avenue, where expects to erect a school. The of the board was notified to see of sale on the property, which step after the board decides of the property. It was then learned that the school board

Held Up Once Before
The sites committee jumped on the bandwagon enthusiastically with the idea of escaping the sharks. For some time it considered the purchase of a local avenue and Twenty-second Street, but the city council found that persons involved in investigation owned part of the property. On Jan. 10, 1967, the Supt. Elsie Flagg Young-Dunbar, one of the members of committee, went to Mrs. Younkers to recommend the purchase of the property. The following Wednesday Dr. Walter Ralph C. Otis talked with

Com-
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**RIES
DONGI**

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and, who
ran, who
the police
at a tele-

about the site, and she visited
lowing day and placed her ap-
on it. On Jan. 22, she visited
buildings and grounds commis-
Young told Dr. Warning as-
that she had been out. A meet-
sities committee was held at
latina and it was decided to take
erity.

Leak on Board?

One option on the property, Dr.
expresses Feb. 28. It could not be
whether or not this is a thirty day
If it is, there is an indication of
the board of directors. The board
was not taken up by the sites of
until after Feb. 1. It may have
sible, however, that men learn-
ing of Mrs. Young to the pro-
Jan. 28, and got options the follow-
ing day. Although the board of di-
rectors has been called, however

action of Mrs. Young in recommending that three lots on Trumbull abut three lots on Homans be proposed. These lots lie between the property and the Douglas park branch of the Metropolitan elevated railway. It is Joseph Stein, a real estate dealer (Trupee avenue), had options on three lots. Some of the options, however, were not yet ready to exercise, contain the signature of both husband and wife. The board has determined to deal with any owners of options. Where there are options on the lots, the land will be purchased only after condemnation proceedings.

David Wolfinsky, precinct chairman in the Seventh precinct, Fifteenth ward at his cigar store at 1501 North Campbell.

Wolfinsky stood behind a counter with six men, grimy with soot, waiting to buy cigars.

"Gimme a union made cigar," one.

"I don't have any demand for that," began Wolfinsky.

He did not finish, for the men at the cigar counter over on top of the store began to yell.

The six next rushed at him and he fled to the back of the store. When Wolfinsky arose from the

BIG TRUCKS FOR BUNDLES
GIVEN BY LOOP STATION

Will Bring Gifts from California to Headquarters
Pugh Terminal Warehouse

A number of loop merchants and business concerns have offered the use of their big trucks and vans to make Bundles a success. These trucks will carry bundles from schools, police departments and drugstore other

The firms are:

Marshall Field & Co.	Hilman's
Carron, Fliss, Scott	Boston Store
& Co.	The Fair
Charles A. Stevens	Rothschild &
& Bros.	Reed, Cooper
Mandel Bros.	

The Rev. John M. McCann, chief of the committee in charge, said thousands of inquiries had been received from children.

 The Tribune Investors' Guide
Answers to inquiries are based upon information which THE TRIBUNE

Inquiries must bear the signature and address of writer in order to receive attention. Answers thought to be of public interest will be published. If an answer is not of general interest it will be

that purpose.	expenses.
Wisconsin Railroad Light and Power.	Bureau Company.

Wisconsin Railway Light and Power company will continue the business in the present. If the business should be sold, it would be sold to the public, and a reorganization later, and hold common stock probably would be the right of exchanging their stock securities in the new company on a dollar for a dollar basis. The business does not prosper under the record will be gradually closed out and assets distributed among creditors, probably list for preferred stockholders.

Brief Answers.
A. E. B., Mount Vernon, Ia.—The Rubber company had outstanding 30, 1913, \$981,425 common stock and 300 preferred. Net earnings for the

held by the trustees to pay for certain improvements when made. Money has been advanced by the company on the \$800,000 escrow bonds. These bonds can be released in lots of \$50,000 from their

par with the \$1,250,000 refunding bonds whenever interest on all underlying and refunding bonds, plus that on escrow bonds released, shall not exceed two-thirds of net earnings for the year preceding. For the six months ended Sept.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS. IN BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

dozen and the market was weak at the decline.	
Receipts, 4,072 cases. Quotations:	
First26@26½c	Dirties, fresh.....21c
Ordinary firsts.....25c	Cheeks.....14@16c
Misc. rets., cases	Extras.....
returned.....22@25½c	Fillers.....30c

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—EGGS—Strong; receipts, 8,024 cases. Fresh gathered, extras, 30½¢; extra firsts, 30c; firsts, 29½¢; seconds, 28½¢; nearby henberry, whites, 37c.

colts, f. c., \$8.35; western extra firsts, f. c., \$8.70; first, f. c., \$8.55.	Alhousz.....	70	41 1/4	41 1/4	40
	Amal. Cop.....	210	53	53 1/2	52 1/2
	Ann. Zinc....	4,095	22 1/2	23	22 1/4
	Ariz. Coml....	30	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
	Butte & Bal....	50	3	3	3
	Butte & Sup....	4,038	45 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/4
	Cal. & A. S. W.	85	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Firsts	20¢ 27¢	Tubs	32¢	Chino	150	84%	84%	84%
Seconds	24¢ 30¢	Prints	33¢	Copper Range.	100	83½	83½	83½

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—BUTTER—Firm; receipts 6,835 tubs. Creamery, extras [92 score], 81¢ 81½¢; creamery [higher scoring], 82¢ 82½¢; creamery, firsts, 28¢ 80¢; seconds, 26¢ 27½¢.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Offerings clearing freely at recently advanced prices. Supply moderate. Quotations:				
Young Americans.....16c	Limburger.....16c	Die Royals.....	100	20% 30% 20%
Twins.....16c	Brick.....16c	Kerr Lake.....	50	4% 4% 4%
Longhorns.....16c	Swiss, round.....18c20c	Keweenaw.....	75	2% 2% 2%
Delfon, single.....18c	Swiss, March.....18c	Mass. Con.....	100	4% 4% 4%
		Miami.....	40	18% 18% 18%
		Mohawk.....	295	53% 53% 53%
		Nev. Cons.....	20	12 12 12

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—CHEESE—Steady; receipts, 2,188 lbs; state, whole milk, held, specials, 17½@17¼c; go, average fancy, 16½@17c.	North Butte... 210 23½ 23½ 23½
	Ojibway 100 85 85 85
	Old Colony..... 10 4 4 4
	Old Dom..... 35 42½ 42½ 42½
	Oswego 35 60½ 60½ 60
	Quincy 22 55 55½ 55
	Ray Con..... 100 17 17 17

Live—	Dressed—	Sup. Cop.....	10	27%	27%	27%
Fowls13½@14c	Chickens15@16c	Tamarack	40	31	31	30½
Springs14@14½c	Ducks14@15c	Tuolumne	100	28c	28c	28c
Roosters11c	Turkeys19c	U. S. Smelting	430	21½	21½	21
Turkeys14c	Geese14c	Do pfd.....	25	41	41	41
Ducks16c	Capon.....18@20c	Utah Cons....	150	9½	9½	9½
		Walrusine.....	239	47½	49½	47

VEGETABLES.		Boston Elev...		
Chicago, Feb. 19.—	Potato trade was dull and weak at former prices, with receipts of 20 cars. Green vegetables sold freely and were firmly held. Quotations:	2	80 1/2	80 1/2
		7	22	22
		Cmgo. Jct. & S.		
		Y. pfd	104	104
		N. Y. N. & H. A.	210	47
		Old Colony...	25	151
		Y. C. & N. Y.	151	151

Celery, box, 90c	\$1.50	pers 1.00	\$1.80	MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Pea beans, \$3.15	\$2.50	Tomatoes, 6		Am. Agt. Clm.	206	40	49 1/2	40
Swedish	\$3.50	baskets ...	\$4.00	Do pfd....	5	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Red kidney ..	\$3.25	Cucumbers,		Amn. Pn. S. pt	10	18	18	18
Head lettuce,		dox	\$1.25	Amn. Sugar ..	60	103	103	102 1/2
hampers, \$1.00	\$2.25	Cabbage, brs.,	\$1.25	Do pfd....	10	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Potatoes, bu.	\$3.25	Onions, 60070 lb.						

FRUITS.		A.G. & W.L. pt	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2
CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Receipts of strawberries		R. Bost. Land.	23	10	10	10
were 155 freezers and lower prices were made.		Edison.....	5	240	240	240
Other fruits showed little change. Quotations:		Mass. Gas.....	32	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Lemons,		Do pfd....	40	91	91	91
Crabberies,		McElwaine pfd	30	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
		N. E. Tel.....	47	186	186	186

Pineapples, crates \$2 25@3.00	Grapefruit, case \$1.50@2.00	Swiss	197 108 108 108
Apples, brin. \$1.75@4.00		Torrington ..	30 28 28 28
		United Fruit..	189 119 116 116
		United Shoe ..	10 54 54 54
		Do prd.....	55 39 29 28
		U. S. Steel....	570 41 42 41
		Do prd.....	56 104 104 104

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	BONDS.		
Ribs	15	14	9	\$ 3,000 A. Agl. Ch. 3s. 101	101	101
Loin	16	15½	10	200 Am. T. & T.		
Rounds	11½	11	9	ev. 4½s.....	98	98
Chucks	10	9½	8½	4,000 do 4s.....	88½	88½
Plates	9½	9	7½	10,000 C. B.-Q. 4½s.	92½	92½
				3,000 Mass. Gas 4½s		

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 19.—TURPENTINE—Firm, 41½c; no sales; receipts, 33 casks; shipments, 206 casks; stock, 33,082 casks. RESIN—Firm; sales, 368 bbls; receipts, 610 bbls; shipment, 208 bbls; stock, 136,278 bbls. Quote: A and B, \$2.90; C and D, \$3.02½; E and

Sues for \$280,000.
Attorneys for C. H. Matthiessen of New York, former president of the Corn Products Refining company, filed suit yesterday against

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